PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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R. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

FANCY ornamental marble top pedestals, for parlor parlors, &c.; also, black, white and bronzed hot air registers in great variety, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canes, &c., go to I. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 141 Wood street, Intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

FINE grate fronts, summer fronts and fenders and all common cooking grate fronts and fenders, of all sizes and styles, at very low prices, at Bissell & Co.'s, 235 Liberty street.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

THE celebrated Triumph Cook Stove, for bituminous coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast equal to any stove extant, to be had at low rates, at Bissell & Co.'s, 235 Liberty street.

The Black Cook.

The *ne plus ultra* of cooking stoves at Bissel & Co's, No. 235 Liberty street.

Buy Your Holiday Gifts

At Putnam & House's Gents Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. New stock *specially for Holiday Gifts*. Call and examine. *Referrible* to show goods.

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For dwellings, halls, railway offices, and all places where powerful heat is required. Castings heavy, cost low, and the article efficient and satisfactory. References as to utility. Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Joseph Horne, & Co.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, are now prepared to offer, either at wholesale or retail, and at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers, one of the largest and most desirable assortments of autumn and winter goods, notions, etc., ever offered in this city. This firm occupy an extensive store, covering two lots, and crowded from cellar to attic with an immense stock of goods, purchasers will fail in obtaining the goods they require, at the lowest eastern cash prices at this establishment. Call and examine.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR.
JOHN W. RIDDELL.

FOR CITY TREASURER.
WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.

FOR CONTROLLER.
JOHN MCCARGO.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY.
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The soap and candle works of Schafer & Co., in St. Louis, were damaged by fire on Saturday to the amount of $30,000. Insured.

The receipts from internal revenue sources, Saturday, were $579,299; for the week $6,673,856; total for the fiscal year to date $91,798,617.

Fractional currency issued for the week $505,500; amount forwarded $538,342; also, $300,000 in United States notes; National Bank notes issued, $221,700; fractional currency destroyed, $459,000.

In the Canadian Parliament on Friday night, Dr. Tupper presented a petition from the managers of coal companies in Halifax, praying Parliament to place a duty on American coal, equal to that imposed by the United States on foreign coal entering that country. In the Senate the postal bill was amended to make the prepayment on letters and newspapers optional. The prepaid rate for a letter will be three cents, and unpaid rate five cents.

The furniture establishment of A. H. Allen, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, was destroyed by an incendiary fire Saturday morning. Loss $25,000.

The schooner Baltic, from Milwaukee, sunk in Oswego harbor Friday night; is broken in two amidship, and both vessel and cargo are a total loss. The cargo was insured.

The schooner E. B. Allen, from Chicago for Ogdensburg, was sunk in the harbor at Kingston, Saturday.

A terrible accident occurred on the Oswego and Rome Railroad, Friday night. An extra freight train with empty cars ran into a tree which had blown across the track. The engine was thrown from the track and was destroyed by fire. Five freight cars were also burnt. The engineer, Jesse Trumbull, and fireman, John Mather, were killed.

The *Tribune* of Saturday says Mr. Greeley has neither publicly nor privately presumed to censure or distrust the Alabama Convention. He has written to several Southern friends, urging that the Constitutions now being framed for those respective States be made broadly, generously Republican. He may have written to Senator Wilson, suggesting action in accordance with his well-known and oft-repeated programme of reconstruction, but he has never assumed that the Alabama or any other convention needed to be restrained, nor complained that it was bringing odium on the Republican party.

The monument on Plymouth Rock has been completed. The last stone was laid upon the structure Saturday, when the ashes of some of the Pilgrim Fathers were deposited in one of the chambers.

The steam tug Marshall collapsed a flue on the Hudson river Friday. The engineer and fireman were terribly scalded, the latter fatally.

The propellor Adriatic went ashore near Manitowoc, Wis., Friday. She will probably be got off uninjured.

It is known that thirty persons lost their lives by the earthquake shocks at St. Thomas. The house of the United States Consul was destroyed. At Saba the volcanic eruptions which prevailed during the continuance of the earthquake shocks ceased soon after their subsidence.

A company is being formed in the Republic of Honduras to promote immigration. They propose establishing three large colonies at Sarragua, Olancho and Olanchits, and engage chiefly in the cultivation of grain, olives and grapes, raise sheep and propagate silk worms.

A fire at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Friday night, destroyed a Baptist church, a public hall, and several other buildings. Loss $30,000; insurance $16,000.

A Mrs. Leonard was burned to death near London, Canada, on Saturday.

The members of the Virginia Convention are to get eight dollars a day, and the usual legislative mileage.

The weather is intensely cold at Buffalo, and the canal frozen over.

A large meeting of foreign born citizens was held in St. Louis Saturday night, to consider the rights of citizens and the duty of the Government to them while in foreign countries.

At a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Saturday night, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Great Britain in the executions at Manchester.

Many of the Southern emigrants to Honduras are about to return to the United States.

A San Francisco dispatch of Saturday says: The members of the Legislature and others were taken on a special excursion to-day over the Central Pacific railroad beyond the summit of the Sierras, through the great tunnel, 7,042 feet above the sea.

Capt. Enos, of the whale-ship Java, reports being ordered from the Ochotsk cruising grounds by a Russian gunboat, and given twenty-four hours to leave, otherwise the Russian threatened to sink his vessel.

A large number of American whaling vessels have arrived at Honolulu, generally with good cargoes of oil and bone.

The Maltby House, Baltimore, was injured by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $10,000.

The New York canals are rapidly being closed by ice, and many of the boats will not reach tide-water.

BY MAILS.

In the United States Court at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, in the case of Chaffee & Co., whisky distillers, a verdict was returned of $255,000 in favor of the Government.

Henry C. Warrener, the robber of the money from the Merchants' Union Express Company, was brought before the Criminal Court at Indianapolis, and entered a plea of guilty. He asked the clemency of the Court, and appeared to be deeply affected at his position. After a statement of the circumstances, Judge Chapman sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

Adam Burnett, who last month deposited with a New York city broker a bag containing a large quantity of lead, which, being thought to be gold, enabled him to buy $5,000 worth of diamonds, has been arrested in St. Louis while trying to sell the precious stones. He was taken to New York by a detective.

As a fair illustration of European ignorance of American affairs, we print the following from a late Cork *Examiner*: "The Cunard steamer Russia, from New York on the 24 of October, arrived off the harbor yesterday. The mail brings some important items of news. Gen. Grant had refused to issue artillery to the Maryland militia on the ground that he intended to employ it against Congress."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1867. NO. 75.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Coal Train Thrown from the Track Near Oakland Station.---Two Men Killed and Several Injured---Coroner's Investigation.

A serious accident occurred near Oakdale Station on the Pan Handle Railroad, saturday afternoon at three o'clock, resulting in the death of two men and the injury of several others. It appears that a coal train, with twelve cars belonging to the Pittsburgh National Coal & Coke Company, was being backed from the coal works at Noblestown to Walker's Mills, and when about a mile and a half east of Oakdale Station, as the train was passing over a cattle guard near the bridge across Chartiers creek, the tender was thrown from the track and six of the cars followed. The train was running at a high rate of speed at the time, and the cars were thrown nearly thirty yards ahead down an embankment, and completely wrecked. The engine was turned over on the side and one of the steam pipes bursted. The track was torn up for a considerable distance, and it is difficult to ascertain precisely what caused the accident, but it is supposed the spikes on the outside of the rails passing over the cattle guard gave way and the rails spread apart.

Michael Casson, section boss, was riding on the engine, and either jumped or was thrown off, striking on the top of his head. His skull was crushed in, and the hot water from the engine poured over him in a stream, scalding him terribly. He died in about fifteen minutes after the accident. The body of the unfortunate man was taken to his home near Oakdale Station. He was an Irishman, forty-three years of age, and had been in the employ of the road for about two years.

The other man who was killed was a German named Herman Heuter, employed by the National Coal and Coke Company as a brakesman on the train. He was thrown between two cars and his body horribly mangled. The right side was crushed in and the ribs left sticking out. His skull was broken in and his right hand cut off. His body was taken to the house of Wm. Sproull, near Noblestown, where he had been boarding. Heuter had been in this country only nine months, and has no relatives in this vicinity. The Coal Company have provided for his funeral.

Alexander Diveney, conductor of the train, was slightly injured between the eyes and had his leg hurt, but will recover. Michael Meehan, engineer, and James Barnes, fireman were slightly injured. A brakeman whose name could not be ascertained was taken to Allegheny city where he resides. The injuries were badly burned and it was thought his hip was dislocated.

It is impossible at present to determine exactly the cause of the accident, but the general impression among those who had the best opportunities of judging is that the track was not in proper condition at the cattle guard. It seems that the sticks of timber which supported the rails were not secured from springing by the iron rods—which are considered necessary, and the rails must either have been improperly fastened, or the timber sprung and the rails become separated further than they should have been. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Coroner's jury.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury yesterday and visited Oakdale Station. The jury were sworn in the case of Michael Casson, and viewed the body. A wake was held Saturday night and a large number of the unfortunate man's friends were present. Some of them evidently did not appreciate the objects of the Coroner's jury, and were decidedly independent in answering the questions asked them.

The jury then visited the house of Wm. Sproull, where the body of Henry Heuter, the brakeman, had been taken. Squire Smith, of Upper St. Clair Fayette township, had empanneled a jury and adjourned the inquest until the arrival of the Coroner's jury, was in a hearse on its way to the burying ground, but was overtaken at Noblestown Station and taken inside the station house, where the body was viewed, and the inquest held, as well as in the other case, adjourned until Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, when the jury will meet at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office.

The body was brought in charge by an agent of the Coal Company, and brought to this city last evening. The Coal Company pay the expenses of the burial. The Coroner's jury returned to the city on the 10 o'clock freight train.

The Lutheran Church---A Correction.

In our issue on Saturday morning, under the head of "*Churches*," the "General Council of the Lutheran Church," which was recently organized at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was inadvertently spoken of as "the Liturgical Church." This Council is a very large and respectable denomination. This, it seems, is simply a mistake. The Lutheran Church in all lands is a "Liturgical" Church but in this country, while her Chief Symbol have furnished the churches and pastors with a liturgy, it is a voluntary matter with them, and by their very organization as a congregation they remain free to remain so. Both *Bodies* have a committee, and both will soon publish a liturgy for public use.

In what sense a Body can be "High Church," which admits of liturgical forms, and at the same time original integrity, and most firmly holds with Luther "*De Servo Arbitrio*," I confess I do not discover. It would be difficult to say. The well known characteristic of the Lutheran Church in this country, is her leading ministers and members, and their abundant labors among the lowly and the suffering of "all sorts and conditions of men," this may be made that there were more of this "high" standard of practical Christianity, and less unfruitful absence of all pretension and exclusiveness.

The name under the Rev. Mr. Passavant is likewise mentioned as the "Sole Agent" of Domestic Missions in this Body, which is not true. He is a member. He is not Agent at all, but simply a *Chairman* of the Executive Committee of the Board, which consists of Revs. Messrs. Laird, Wenzel, Roth and Schaffer, and Messrs. H. Lane, Wm. Weyman and Lewis Thiel, of this city.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ EAST LIBERTY—SUNDAY, December 8, and also MONDAY and TUESDAY following, at 7½ P. M., the Rt. Rev. Bishop DOMENEC will preach for the St. Paul's and Catholic Church, East Liberty Academy. All are invited. 8d

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at the low rate of* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDING — By a Young Man, in a small family, or where there are a few Boarders. Allegheny preferred. Address Lock Box 211.

WANTED—SITUATION—A competent Bookkeeper of twenty four years' experience, who can furnish the best of reference, given. Address J. B. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—ENGINE—An Engine, Pipe and Pump of the class used for Oil Wells. Engine to be not less than 12, nor more than 18 horse power wanted. Address Box 3,093, Philadelphia Postoffice. oct

WANTED—GIRL—For Kitchen work, a short distance in the country. Inquire at the Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED.--CANVASSERS--"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. An active Agent wanted in every township for the above work. For circulars with full particulars, apply or address, A. GLEASON & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 88 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Belgian pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the first proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street.

lf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Doing a splendid business. Location good, in this city, and rent low. C. B. SEELY, 87 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—SHORT HORN BULL—Four years old, weighs 1,800 pounds and perfectly kind; can be seen at the stable of WM. FLEMING, corner Franklin and Liberty.

FOR SALE—STORE—$1,700 will buy one of the best Retail Boot and Shoe Stores in the city; splendidly situated and doing a good trade. Object for selling, leaving the city. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at the Store, 329 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 29, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—In McClure township. Owing to the severity of the storm, the Auction sale of Building Lots on Saturday, in the vicinity of Messrs. Bennett, Schoonmaker, Bakewell, Liggett, Dilworth, and others, was postponed. They will be offered at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at the office of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Three very desirable Building Lots, situate with a front of 20 feet each on Bank Lane, near the Hand street bridge, Allegheny, and extending north to Isabella street, now occupied by C. C. Boyle as a lumber yard. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately to JOHN KERR, Real Estate Agent, No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny.

CHECKERED FRONT

5,000 Bbls. Flour.

Can Now Fill all Orders on Short Notice.

Quality of Flour Guaranteed.

NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

JENKINS' LILLY MILLS,
DAYTON SNOW FLAKE,
FAVORITE AND
REGULATOR.
ON HAND.

T. C. JENKINS,

278 LIBERTY STREET.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Matter.

The Proposed Articles Rejected.

The Vote, 57 for and 108 Against.

The Yeas and Nays as Recorded.

Bill to Stop Contraction Passed.

Its Fate in the Senate Doubtful.

Butler's Financial Scheme Debated.

Revival of Reconstruction Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867.

The movement to impeach Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was inaugurated in the House of Representatives on July 7th, 1867, ended to-day in a rejection of the articles of impeachment by a majority of fifty-one votes. The galleries of the House were about half filled when the hour of assembling arrived to-day. Several test votes, taken yesterday, had given full assurance that the impeachers had no hope of success, and the excitement had in a great measure subsided. Messrs. Logan, Schenck and a few others had made up their minds to filibuster the majority into allowing them at least five minutes each for speeches, and there was a fair prospect this morning that they would adhere to this resolve, and thus postpone the final vote for some days. They were met, however, by such determined yet good natured resistance, that they abandoned their intention, and after a few dilatory motions Mr. Logan, on behalf of the impeachers, proposed a compromise with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, that if the latter would withdraw his motion to lay upon the table, and permit a direct vote on the impeachment resolution to be taken the minority would yield, and allow a final disposition of the motion. Though it was precisely what a great many of the non-impeachers wished to avoid, no objection was made to the proposition.]

The question, should the resolution of impeachment pass, was then taken by yeas and nays. The call of the roll was proceeded with, and it soon became evident that the impeachers were numerically weaker even than was supposed. The first three names called voted "no;" then a few yeas came in, and then a long list of nays. A few attempts were made to explain before voting. Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, rose to say that he voted "aye," because he could have an opportunity to offer a resolution of censure. The four Washburnes, Cadwallader C., of Wisconsin; Elihu B., of Illinois; Henry D., of Indiana, and William B., of Massachusetts, voted in a row in the negative.

The roll had been called and the House was waiting patiently for the announcement of the result, when the silence was broken by a cough that sounded like an echo from the other world, and Thad. Stevens was seen tottering into the hall by a side door. He attempted to walk to his seat, supported by a friend on each side, but was unable to proceed further than the first row of desks, when he sat down, and being recognized by the Speaker, recorded his vote in the affirmative, making the fifty-seventh cast that way. The result was then announced: Yeas, 57; nays, 108.

The Speaker warned the galleries against any demonstration either way. An analysis of the vote shows that among the negatives were *sixty-nine* Republicans. If the question had been on laying upon the table the yeas would have been about 129, as several would have voted for that who were unwilling to vote "No" as the question was put. The announcement of the vote, owing to the warning of the Speaker against any demonstration, created no excitement. A number of members left the hall immediately, among them Mr. Ashley, who was so much disgusted with the fate of his pet scheme, that when asked what he thought of it, he replied in the exclamation attributed by Hugo's Les Miserables to Cambronne at Waterloo, rendered into inelegant English.

A number of gentlemen called on the President this evening, and warmly congratulated him on to-day's result on impeachment.

The immense majority by which the House to-day passed a bill stopping the contraction of the currency astonished the friends of the contraction policy. The result of this bill in the Senate is doubtful.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to volunteers discharged in the territories. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Transmitting a summary of the proceedings of the trial of Henry Wirz. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Relative to the case of Middleton, and stating that General Thomas's report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney General. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL called the next business in order to be the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

After considerable filibustering Mr. LOGAN said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion, and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution the, minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, assented to the proposition. Withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution, which was seconded and the main question ordered and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Yeas, 57; nays, 108.

YEAS.

Anderson,	Arnell,	Ashley, O.;
Baldwin,	Barnhill,	Clark, O.;
Clarke, Kansas;	Cobb,	Coburn,
Cockerille,	Colfax,	Donnelly,
Eckley,	Eliot,	Farnsworth,
Gravelly,	Harding,	Higby,
Hopkins,	Hunter,	Judd,
Julian,	Kelley,	Kelsey,
Lawrence, O.;	Loan,	Logan,
Longbridge,	Lynch,	Morgan,
Mullins,	Mercer,	Moorhead,
Myers,	Newcomb,	Nunn,
Orth,	Paine,	Perham,
Price,	Price,	Schenck,
Spalding,	Stevens, N. H.;	Stevens, Pa.;
Thomas,	Trimble,	Trowbridge,
Van Horn, Mo;	Ward,	Washburn, Ill.;
Williams, Ind.;	Wilson, Pa.	

NAYS.

Ames,	Grover,	Sitgreaves,
Ashley, Nevada;	Haight,	Spalding,
Blaine,	Hooper,	Taber,
Brandegee,	Hubbard, Conn;	Van Aukin,
Brownell,	Humphreys,	Van Horn,
Dawes,	Johnson,	Ward,
Eliot,	Lawrence, Pa;	Washburne, Ill;
Garfield,	Marshall,	Washburn, Wis;
Getz,	Mercur,	Washburne, Mass;
Glossbrenner,	Miller,	Wilson, Iowa;
Griswold,	Moorhead,	Wilson, Ohio;
Ferris,	Morgan,	Wilson, Pa;
Hale,	Mullins,	Woodbridge—127.

NAYS.

Adams,	Glossbrenner,	Nickerson,
Ashley,	Golladay,	Perham,
Ames,	Griswold,	Peters,
Archer,	Grover,	Phelps,
Ashley, Nev.;	Haight,	Pike,
Axtell,	Halsey,	Plants,
Bailey,	Hamilton,	Poland,
Banks,	Hawkins,	Polsley,
Baldwin,	Hill,	Pruyn,
Bates,	Holman,	Randall,
Barnum,	Hooper,	Roberts,
Beaman,	Hotchkiss,	Robinson,
Beck,	Hubbard, Iowa;	Ross,
Benjamin,	Hubbard, Conn;	Sawyer,
Benton,	Hulburd,	Scofield,
Bingham,	Humphrey,	Smith,
Blaine,	Ingersoll,	Spalding,
Boyer,	Johnson,	Starkweather,
Brooks,	Jones,	Stewart,
Buckland,	Kerr,	Stone,
Burr,	Ketcham,	Taylor,
Cary,	Knott,	Upson,
Chanler,	Koontz,	Van Aernam,
Cook,	Laflin,	Van Auken,
Dawes,	Lawrence, Pa;	Van Horn,
Dixon,	Lincoln,	Van Trump,
Dodge,	Marshall,	Van Wick,
Driggs,	Marvin,	Washburn, Wis;
Eggleston,	McCarthy,	Washburn, Ind;
Eldridge,	McCullough,	Washburn, Mass;
Elliot,	Miller, Pa;	Washburne, Ill;
Ferris,	Moorhead,	Wilson, Iowa;
Ferry,	Morgan,	Wilson, O;
Fields,	Mungen,	Woodbridge,
Garfield,	Munger,	Woodward,
Getz,	Wallace,	

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill, declaring that from and after its passage, the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in currency by retiring or cancelling the United States notes is suspended.

A running discussion, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Logan, Garfield and others, but Schenck put an end to it by moving for the previous question on the bill. The previous question was seconded—94 to 51, and the bill passed. Yeas 127 Nays 50.

YEAS.

Adams,	Galloday,	Munger,
Allison,	Gravelly,	Myers,
Anderson,	Griswold,	Newcomb,
Archer,	Hale,	Nikacks,
Axtell,	Hamilton,	Nunn,
Ashley, Ohio;	Harding,	O'Neal,
Axtell,	Hawkins,	Orth,
Baker,	Hill,	Payne,
Banks,	Higby,	Perham,
Barnes,	Holman,	Pile,
Beaman,	Hopkins,	Plants,
Beck,	Hotchkiss,	Polsley,
Benjamin,	Hubbard, Iowa;	Robertson,
Benton,	Hubbard, N Y;	Ross,
Bingham,	Hulburd,	Sawyer,
Boutwell,	Ingersoll,	Scenck,
Boyer,	Jones, J	Shanks,
Bromwell, Ill;	Judd,	Smith,
Brooks,	Julian,	Starkweather,
Buckland,	Kelley,	Stevens, N H;
Burr,	Kelsey,	Stevens, Pa;
Butler,	Kerr,	Stewart,
Carr,	Ketchum,	Stone,
Churchill,	Knott,	Taylor,
Clark, Ohio;	Koontz,	Thomas,
Clarke, Kansas;	Laflin,	Trimble,
Cobb,	Lawrence, O;	Trowbridge,
Coburn,	Lincoln,	Upton,
Cook,	Loan,	Van Aernam,
Covode,	Logan,	Van Horn, Mo;
Cullom,	Longbridge,	Van Trump,
Dixon,	Lynch,	Van Wick,
Dodge,	Marvin,	Washburn, Ind;
Donnelly,	Maynard,	Washburn, Wis;
Driggs,	McClurg,	Walker,
Eckley,	McCullough,	Williams, Pa;
Eggleston,	Mercurs,	Williams, Ind;
Eldridge,	Miller,	Wilson, Iowa;
Farnsworth,	Moorhead,	Wilson, Ohio;
Ferris,	Morgan,	Wilson, Pa;
Ferry,	Mullins,	Woodbridge—127.
Fields,		

NAYS.

Ames,	Grover,	Sitgreaves,
Ashley, Nevada;	Haight,	Spalding,
Blaine,	Hooper,	Taber,
Brownell,	Hubbard, Conn;	Van Aukin,
Dawes,	Humphreys,	Ward,
Eliot,	Johnson,	Washburne, Ill;
Garfield,	Lawrence, Pa;	Washburn, Wis;
Getz,	Randall,	Washburne, Mass;
Glossbrenner,		Woodward—36.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that a thousand copies of the loan laws be printed and the pamphlet to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Referred to the Committee on Printing. The resolution to print additional copies of the Postoffice report was also referred.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolutions for distributing the President's message among the various committees to which its subject applied. Among them was a proposition to refer a portion to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROSS made a point of order that the resolution was out of order, as there was no such committee in existence. The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. STEVENS stated in explanation that new States would be coming in from week to week for ten weeks, and should be referred to a committee to have charge of the subject. He would, however, modify his resolution so as to refer the subject to a select committee of nine.

Mr. ROSS did not see that that altered the matter at all. He denounced this as a covert way of reviving the committee without any vote of the House, by simply referring the subject to it. The Committee on Reconstruction had stood in the way of reconstruction, and had obstructed the wise, salutary and judicious measures of the President to give peace and harmony to the country. The time had come when the voice of the people had been heard on these great questions, and he called on their representatives to heed that warning voice. The House had by its vote to-day condemned the action of the Committee on Reconstruction, and given its indorsement to the judicious measures of the President. [Laughter.] He felt like taking by the hand members on the other side of the House. He saw repentance in their faces: they were evidently sorry for their past conduct, and he was willing to take them on probation in the great Union party of the country. He moved to strike out part of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS said he had been very much pleased with the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman was right in many of his points, especially when he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him (Ross) this morning. He asked for a vote.

Mr. ROSS'S motion was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER offered an additional resolution to refer to the Committee on Appropriations that part of the message relating to the purchase of Russian possessions in America.

Mr. STEVENS thought that, without special reference, the subject was with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he saw no reason to change that.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected, and the other resolutions were laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PAINE replied to the argument of Mr. BUTLER, made last week, against the payment of the principal of 5 20s in gold. He intended to controvert that position, and prove by the law itself that the bonds are payable in coin, because by act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was only the one hundred and fifty millions of bonds then authorized by that act which were made legal tender. If the gentleman from Massachusetts was such a magician as to be able to pay the seventeen millions of bonds with one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, then that gentleman should be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, where he could, by such magical power, pay off the national debt.

Mr. ROSS contended that if these bondholders were paid in the currency which was then provided for, there could be no complaint.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to know whether Mr. Ross was in favor of issuing more greenbacks to carry out that idea.

Mr. ROSS did not want to issue too much paper money, but thought it would do no harm if the currency were watered a little. He did not think it would be very judicious to return to specie payments. He would, however, have the currency of the National banks substituted by greenbacks. In reply to another question from Mr. Washburne, he said the bonds should be paid in currency, if that could be done under the laws and without violating the honest good faith of the country. [Laughter.] Eighteen millions of gold, he was informed, annually by recalling three hundred millions of national currency, by issuing that amount of greenbacks, and buying up that amount of six per cent. bonds. He would then issue the balance of the national debt and issue gradually from year to year, greenbacks to redeem it. More currency was needed for the trade of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. Ross what the effect of diluting the currency was, and remarked that while every thing consumed by the laboring man had increased in price ninety-three per cent., the laboring man's wages has increased only sixty-three per cent. He was glad his colleague had declared himself in favor of watering the currency, and he presumed that would be the policy of his (Ross's) party in Illanois next year.

Mr. ROSS retorted that since the policy of contracting the currency had been established, the wages of the laboring man had decreased, and his colleague had favored that policy. His colleague's policy had been to exempt from taxation the property of the rich bondholders, thereby imposing more load on the property of the poor man. He would tell his colleague that if he planted himself on the bondholder's platform, he would soon find himself solitary and alone on that platform in the State of Illinois. His colleague was willing to turn off the decrepit soldier and the widows and orphans of soldiers with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders. He had been originally opposed to making greenbacks legal tenders, but now he was rejoiced that it had been done, as it opened a way to the people to get rid of the enormous debt.

Mr. SPALDING asked him what amount of greenbacks he would issue?

Mr. ROSS said he had made a calculation, but had it not with him. He thought with the help of taxation one-sixth or one-eighth of the bonded debt might be paid every year.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

The Total Debt $2,501,205,751 75.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The following is the statement of the public debt:

Total bearing coin interest	$1,540,267,891 80.
Total bearing currency interest	279,252,999 20.
Matured debt not presented for payment	1,474,258 83.
Debt bearing no interest	680,544,857 68.
Total debt	$2,539,282,572 68.
Amount in Treasury, coin	$100,690,644 69.
Currency	37,386,176 24.
Total	$138,176,820 94.
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,501,205,751 74.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1867.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The steamships Minnesota, from Liverpool November 26, and Queenstown 27th, and the New York, from Bremen on the 23d, and Southampton on the 26th, arrived to-day.

ISLANDS DISAPPEARING.

Havana specials say it is reported from St. Thomas, on the authority of persons aboard the schooner Andalusian, that the Island of St. Martins has nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew almost destroyed by a volcano.

THE RINDERPEST.

A Philadelphia special says the rinderpest is prevailing very fatally in Baltimore county, Md., and portions of the adjacent country.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

A conspiracy in the New Jersey State prison, at Trenton, yesterday, resulted in the escape of nine convicts. Eight were captured after a hot pursuit.

SPENCER, THE COUNTERFEITER, RELEASED.

In the case of Spencer, at Newark, charged with counterfeiting legal tender notes, Colonel Wood, the only witness for the prosecution, testified that he had no evidence against the prisoner, who was dismissed, as well as the charge against Spencer's wife, who was implicated with him.

TEST OATH IN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A Richmond special says the radical members of the convention have decided to subject the members of the convention to the Congressional test oath of 1862, and it is probable if this oath is demanded that the conservative delegates will retire.

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT FIGHTS THE GARIBALDIANS.

The *Herald's* Rome letter says United States Consul Cushman recently accompanied a small expedition against the Garibaldians near Menata, and getting under fire, picked up a musket of a dead soldier and fired at the Garibaldians until he was himself slightly wounded. Since then two American citizens who fought in Garibaldi's ranks have been released on his personal request.

STATUE OF LINCOLN FOR UNION SQUARE.

A design by H. K. Browne has been accepted for the Lincoln Monument, in Union Square. It is a perfectly simple full-length statue of Mr. Lincoln, of colossal size, and to be supported by a base twenty feet in height. The statue will be cast in bronze, and the base will contain several emblematic and fanciful designs illustrating Lincoln's career. Enough money is already subscribed to pay Browne for the statue, twenty thousand dollars. As much more will be needed to complete the monument. The work on the statue will begin at once.

THE CAPITAL.

National Republican Convention.

Contest between Chicago and Cincinnati

Sad Waste of Stationery.

The Undelivered Impeachment Speeches.

Ashley's Conduct to be Investigated.

Decisive Vote Stopping Contraction.

Purchase of Danish Islands.

No Action to be Taken at Present.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1867.

Nearly all the members of the National Republican Committee are here to attend the meeting on Wednesday, at which the time and place for holding the National Convention are to be settled. The choice seems to lie between Chicago and Cincinnati, with the chances in favor of the former. Chicago offers to furnish a wigwam, and give fifteen thousand dollars for campaign purposes. Representative Eggleston offers to raise twenty thousand dollars in Cincinnati, if the Convention is held there. He has received letters which encourage the belief that this sum can be made up by Cincinnati merchants. If so, Chicago is prepared to offer twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

Charges Against Mr. Ashley.

The summary disposition of the impeachment question in the House has left a large number of undelivered speeches on that subject in the hands of members. At least forty members had committed their views to manuscript, and were denied a chance to explode. It is given out by reliable men that a Committee will be appointed in the House to investigate charges against Mr. Ashley for attempting to suborn witnesses against President Johnson in the late impeachment investigation.

The Cotton Tax.

The Finance Committee have yet held no meeting on the House bill to repeal the cotton tax. Three members of the committee are opposed to it. Still it is believed that it will become a law.

Lieut. General Sherman

Will remain here about a month. He had interviews yesterday with Grant and the President: and on Wednesday he will meet the Indian Peace Commission. There is no truth in the rumors that he is to be assigned to any new command.

**Vote on Stopping the Cont

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

AT a gathering of leading Democrats in Washington, Gen. HANCOCK was the favorite for the Presidency. The General may be said to be in regular training, a fact which the PENDLETONITES do not relish. JOHNSON is said to be openly for him.

THE bill repealing the four million a month contraction law, was on Saturday passed in the House with a vim which accords well with the popular idea on the subject. This action may be taken as at least an indication of the sentiment of the House on kindred questions. While the House will be more "conservative," the defeat of the bill in that body is not looked for.

THE other day we asked the *Tribune* to be more explicit as to what it meant by "Impartial Suffrage," in contrast with "Universal Suffrage," now an absolute phrase with the *Tribune*. Incidentally, and partly it has complied with our request, and we are glad to perceive that it is much nearer the right ground than many others. its language is this:

"We should be glad to see a general rule of Suffrage established by Constitutional Amendment, whereby every adult male citizen of full age should be annually assessed and required, before the support of Common Schools in his own township or precinct, and not elsewhere; and that the roll of assessed, duly corrected, should be the conclusive register of legal voters for the year ensuing. We could abide a requirement that applicants for vote should be read intelligently in each State which shall have, for the five years preceding, maintained Common Schools open and free to all. Otherwise, we hold such requirement unreasonable and unjust.

AN examination into the charges of outrageous cruelty and corruption against the management of the Illinois State Lunatic Asylum, has resulted in producing overwhelming proof of brutality to inmates. It is established that patients have been knocked down and beaten, choked, kicked, dragged about by the heels, handcuffed, and otherwise outrageously maltreated, and that women have been unjustly imprisoned on false charges. The original charges were indignantly denied, but the proof is complete. The Committee, in their report, comment on the tendency to abuses in institutions of this character, and urge the necessity for frequent and rigid examinations. The treatment of the insane is a subject that is enlisting much attention at the present time, and in several States is likely to awaken legislative action. And surely there is none more worthy of the best efforts of science and philanthropy.

IN the course of the debate in the House of Representatives on the bill repealing the cotton tax, Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, read a letter written by a gentleman traveling in Europe, setting forth the progress made in Italy, India, Algeria, Africa and other countries, in the cultivation of cotton, all of which, he affirms, will continue to grow cotton superior to our own, no matter what is the price. Judge KELLEY presented some statistics not generally known, establishing the fact that we are a cotton importing people now. The following is a table of imports of *raw cotton* for the past four years:

	Pounds.	Value.
1863	3,324,846	$414,312
1864	26,475,957	8,958,917
1865	3,021,782	1,016,048
1866	6,276,587	1,221,178

It would be well to bear in mind that for the most part this came about by the sealing up of the South by the rebellion, which sent us into foreign markets, a state of things no longer existing.

DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

It is the duty of every Republican voter in the consolidated city to vote for the nominees of the party on principle. SAMUEL ALLINDER, the bolting Republican on the fusion ticket, did not vote for Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. A Republican vote cast for him is an indorsement of that act.

A WONDERFUL STRATEGIST.

JAMES BLACKMORE, the fusion candidate for Mayor, is a wonderful strategist. He is a member of the Protestant Association, the American order of Orangemen, but takes to Fenianism and its parent society of Ribbonmen, as naturally as a duck does to water. It is not every man that can mix oil and water, but JAMES BLACKMORE has done it in this instance. The idea of Orangemen walking up to the polls with Ribbonmen and voting for a man who publicly proclaims that he is with the latter when he is bound by his oath as a member of the former to ostracise Roman Catholics, is peculiarly refreshing.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

The election for city officers takes place to-morrow, and it is important that every Republican vote should be cast. An active and vigilant committee should be stationed at every poll, and they should see that the full party vote of the district is deposited. Vigilance is necessary, as the Democracy, under the leadership of Mr. BLACKMORE, are determined to use every measure, however questionable, in order to secure the Mayoralty patronage. We hear of extensive "colonization" schemes, by which scores of voters are to be "run in" from Allegheny, Birmingham, and other outlying districts. This is the last chance of the Democrats to get control of the executive department of our city government, and the final effort of the BLACKMOREITES to place their favorite in power. They fully appreciate the difficulty of their task, and their efforts are all the more desperate. Money is being freely used, and all the baser appliances for carrying elections are being resorted to. In this state of things the duty of the Republican party is plain and imperative. It must overlook all matters of a merely personal nature, lay aside collateral issues, and rally for the support of its nominees. Personal considerations are of no weight at all in comparison with the best interests of a great city like this. We urge the support of the ticket, because the candidates are all worthy members of the party, and are well qualified for an intelligent, faithful and satisfactory discharge of their respective duties.

THE PRESIDENCY.

An Iowa Republican paper has the following:

"Several Iowa newspapers have declared for Senator Harlan for President. We have good authority for saying that Mr. Harlan is not a candidate for the office. Neither does he believe that any man should be. He believes that when the time comes to elect a standard bearer for the Republican party, the candidate should be chosen with reference to his fitness for the high position and his strength with the people."

These are sound views and worthy of the distinguished Iowa Senator. But General GRANT is put forward—not by himself—but by an irrepressible public sentiment. And so far there seems to be eminent propriety in the idea that he is providentially set forth to have concentrated upon him all the strength to be derived by a nomination by the Republican Convention when it assembles. Of his strength with the people it is impossible to doubt. No other man seems to combine so many elements of popularity. As to his fitness—nothing has been developed in the history of the past which gives ground for the least questioning on that subject. Unless something should occur in the near future—different from anything that can legitimately be expected, the hero of Vicksburg, without his own seeking, perhaps somewhat against his prejudices, will be carried by the popular choice into the White House, as the successor of the present accidental incumbent of the Executive Office.

DEAD!

The impeachment project is stone dead! The vote in the House of Representatives killed it so thoroughly that it is even questionable whether there was ever any life in it. The vote stood fifty-seven for and one hundred and eight against. Of the majority sixty-nine were Republicans. It were better to take this square vote than lay the question on the table even with the absolute certainty that it would never be revived. Of the negative, not a few wished to have the project fail, but voted as they did for reasons best known to themselves. There is no chance of this disposition of the question being construed into a declaration of confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON. The whole thing is thoroughly understood by the country. This decision will cause general satisfaction, and there will be freer and deeper breathing by thousands in the land who hold ANDREW JOHNSON in utter detestation. The vote will exert a beneficial influence at a moment when there was need of cultivating confidence in the management of our national affairs. Not only the manner but the promptness with which the question was disposed of will give satisfaction, and create a healthier tone. More especially will this be so, if—as we believe will be the case—Congress follows up this action with equally prompt and wise action on the finances. An earnest of such an intention was given almost the same hour, in the vote stopping contraction by repealing the law authorizing the Secretary to retire greenbacks at the rate of four millions a month.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY.

"Taxation on real and personal property shall be equal and uniform in this State. A sworn statement shall be delivered to the taxing officers by all persons and corporations who own, possess or hold such property, specifying the ownership, quantity and estimated value thereof; in which may also be specified the particulars of the indebtedness of the persons and corporations owning such property. The Legislature shall pass laws giving effect to the above provision, subject to such deductions, which shall be equal and uniform in all cases, as public necessity, and to such exemptions as may be prescribed by law."

The New York Constitutional Convention, in session at Albany, has just adopted the above clause in regard to the assessment and taxation of all real and personal property in that State. It contains, we believe, the correct constitutional principle on which taxation should be based. We have on several occasions called attention to the defects of the system in our own State, and now propose to show briefly the bearing of these, as applied to the principle enunciated above. It is a singular fact that the new States of the Union are almost all far in advance of the old States on this subject. This belongs to that class of business which, when once a common error has prevailed, it seems impossible to correct. In Pennsylvania the act of 29th of April, 1844, levying the three mill State tax, was designed to correct the gross undervaluations of our real and personal property. The agency then employed was a State Revenue Board, appointed by the Judges of each Judicial District in Pennsylvania. This Board met triennially from 1845 to 1864, (seven sessions,) when it was abolished by the Legislature, having failed to accomplish its object. Its action increased the assessed valuation of our property from about $400,000 in 1845 to $600,000,000 in 1864. It increased the valuation of the same in Allegheny county from about $12,000,000 in 1844 to $27,000,000 in 1864, which now, in 1867, has reached the following figures:

City of Pittsburgh	$17,941,844
City of Allegheny	4,564,227
Fifteen boroughs	4,600,491
Forty-three townships	12,841,594
Total	$39,179,171

Of this only about $1,600,000 is personal property, and about $4,700,000 the value of what is called trades and occupations, on which no State tax had been assessed, and of course did not enter into the action of the State Revenue Board. This would have added, in the whole State, nearly $100,000,000, or an aggregate for the State of about $700,000,000 in all. Now there is not an intelligent man in the State who does not know that the fair value of the real and personal property of this Commonwealth is fully three times this assessed valuation.

This matter has been fully demonstrated in the city of Philadelphia when a new assessment was made in 1860-7, under the direction of two commissioners appointed by the Court. Her old assessment was about $175,000,000, and her new assessment is $454,000,000. That city had been paying forty mills on the dollar of her old assessment, and she has just assessed fourteen mills on the dollar of her new, and yet she only approximates the correct philosophical principle of the New York Constitution.

This system has as its basis a sworn statement by the owner of the cash value of all his property, real and personal. In Allegheny county less than $2,000,000 of personal property appears on the Assessor's books, and in the State at large only about $70,000,000. The result is that nine-tenths of the personal property escapes taxation altogether, and the real estate has an apparent burthen of, say forty mills upon this assessed valuation. Now, if we had even such an approximation as Philadelphia now has, our real estate would have to pay say fourteen mills on the dollar, and some fifteen or twenty millions of personal property not now on the assessment books, would also pay its proportion.

This under valuation has been a serious drawback to our State in all her statistical statements. The New York returns have given her valuation at nearly three times that of our State Ohio and Massachusetts have returned nearly double that of Pennsylvania. Of course we all know that no such disparity exists. But we are told the Pennsylvania valuations are the returns of our sworn officers, and we have to admit it. Now, whatever is done under the solemnity of an oath, ought to be rightly done. If our valuations were corrected, and we paid one-third the mills now paid, no one would be the loser.

The New York system also contemplates a deduction on account of liens or mortgages on real estate. A law of that kind was, some years since, passed in Pennsylvania, but it was found that nearly all mortgages would escape taxation entirely, the mortgages in nearly every case exceeding the assessed value of the real estate. But if true values were given, and the mortgage paid its tax, then, of course, the real estate could have a credit for the amount.

This reform can be made by the Pennsylvania Legislature without any amendment of the Constitution, though if we are to have our Constitution revised, that would be the proper commencing point. We do not even require, as in Philadelphia, to have any new officers created for this purpose. We would have the County Controller made the head of the assessing department, instead of that three headed concern the County Commissioners. There must be one head to give efficacy to any such reform. A three headed Board as an executive Board is an absurdity, even though so wise a man as Dr. FRANKLIN favored an executive council instead of a Governor in Pennsylvania. The good sense of the American people have everywhere vested, by their constitutions, the executive power in a President or Governor. So, too, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all other mammoth corporations, vest the executive power in one man. Most of the duties of the County Commissioners are of a different character, and as an advisory Board of three, they answer for all such purposes. But if the people of this State ever intend to reform their system of taxation, a starting-point must be to *vest in each county, in one executive head the supervision of the system.* We would suggest in this county an Assistant County Controller, as the head of the assessing system of the county, transferring to that office all the books, duplicates, &c., now in the County Commissioners' office. The County Commissioners would still have enough to do.

ALASKA.

The Country---Its Inhabitants---Climate, etc.

Some six weeks ago Alaska territory was formally transferred to the United States, and the people are naturally anxious to learn what sort of a bargain our Government has made. Correspondents have been sent to that remote region, and are now engaged in "writing up" the country. At Sitka Island commissioners have taken an inventory of the public buildings and other property to be turned over to us, and which were to be immediately occupied by our troops now in Sitka Harbor. The correspondents have ascertained that Sitka is a region of incessant storms, dripping forests, dank masses, dense mud and drifting mists. According to the Russian meteorological tables, the average amount of rain falling during the past fourteen years has been eighty-five inches annually. The driest months of the year are May, June, July, January and February. All the rest are rainy, and August, October, December and March are intensely so. It is not uncommon for three inches of rain to fall in a single day. In the rainy season glimpses of sunshine are rare indeed. The temperature is remarkably even. The highest point to which the mercury ever rose at Sitka was sixty-nine degrees, and the lowest eighteen degrees above zero. The average, according to the Russian record, has been forty-three degrees. In the interior, however, it is often much colder, the mercury falling at times to thirty degrees below zero. On the shores of Sitka and adjacent Islands snow seldom falls to a greater depth than six inches and the deepest fall, at Sitka Harbor, within five years, was two feet. It is soft and slushy, and not fit for sledging. Among the mountains, however, and within a few miles of the town, there is perpetual snow. On the Stikeen mountains, one hundred miles from the coast, an average depth of twenty feet of snow has been found some winters. On the Alaska peninsula, and in the vicinity of Cook's Inlet, the snow usually attains a depth of between six and seven feet; but in the broad district further north, embracing the highlands at the head waters of the Kriepak, the average depth exceeds thirty feet. Here nine-tenths of the territory exhibits perpetual snow. Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Fairweather are the highest known summits of Alaska, but they are covered with an everlasting mantle of white, down to their very base, and no human form will ever stand upon their heights. There are no glaciers here, the atmosphere being too cold, but these phenomena abound along the seacoast from the Stikeen river to Behring's straits and the froren ocean. On the high range of mountains stretching along the entire Alaska peninsula, glaciers are apparent in all their grandeur, rivaling in beauty those of the Alpine region.

Sitka is a peculiar town, having been owned and controlled exclusively by the American Russian Company. The buildings number one hundred and twenty-three, all told. The Russian colonies were all established under sanction of the Czar, but all executive and judicial authority was vested in the Governor. Alaska has never had a judge or a jury, and no lawmaking power has ever convened in her capital. Excluding Indians, the Russians number only two-fifths of the population of Sitka. A majority of these will return to their native land. Many of the laborers have Aleut or Indian wives, with children. Their chief employment has been cleaning and packing furs, fishing and unloading ships. Their pay has been about sixty dollars per annum, but holidays are so numerous that they only work about two hundred days in the year. The wages being so small, they live "from hand to mouth" on the coarsest fare. It is remarked that in Sitka no family has ever been found destitute of food and clothing. They are a simple, well disposed people, and for the most part contented, because they live in utter ignorance of the condition of their fellow men in more favored circumstances. Of the many modern inventions, only one is practically known at Sitka—the friction match. But a new era has dawned upon the country, and it is predicted that ere long this remote region will be peopled by active, energetic and speculative Americans, who, in their pursuit of gain, will open up new channels of trade, turn the productions of the forest and the mines to profitable account, infuse an enterprising spirit among the people, and render the purchase of Alaska a good investment for Uncle Sam.

Statistics of the M. E. Church.

The amended and completed summaries of the statistics exhibit a marvelous and exceedingly encouraging success in the M. E. Church during the year now closed. As will be seen, there is this year an increase in every item over the returns for 1866. The showing is as follows:

	This Year.	Inc over 1866
Traveling Preachers	8,004	423
Local Preachers	9,409	887
Total Preachers	17,473	1,298
Total Members	1,146,041	19,756
Infant Baptisms	101,741	18,756
Number of Churches	11,121	256
Number of Parsonages	3,370	256
Value of Churches	$35,885,439 00	$6,231,450 00
Value of Parsonages	$5,361,279 00	$987,337 00
Value of Ch. & Par	$41,246,734 00	$7,231,772 00
Sunday Schools	15,941	1,760
S. S. Teachers	174,945	12,754
S. S. Scholars	1,061,491	101,760
Volumes in Library	2,784,895	140,600
Benevolent Collections	$933,319 54	$1,790 41

The last item (benevolent collections) is made up as follows: Raised for conference claimants, $118,618 98, an increase of $10,726 59; for missions, $584,725 22, a decrease of $86,365 44; for Church Extension Society, $88,105 increase; for Tract Society, $20,633, a decrease of $8,716 26; for American Bible Society, $100,070 21, a decrease of $7,168 33; for Sunday School Union, $21,165 84, an increase of $1,314 95; total as above, $933,318 25, a net increase, exclusive of the centenary collections, over the amounts reported for the same objects in 1866 of $5,880 41. As hitherto noted, the centenary collections are as yet incomplete, but will amount to over seven millions.

The large increase in the ministerial force of the church is especially noteworthy and encouraging to the denomination.

Punishing Official Corruption.

In the New York State Constitutional Convention, Ex-Mayor Opdyke has submitted an article on the subject of official corruption. It provides (1) that the *acceptance* of a bribe by any official shall be a crime punishable by imprisonment for at least three years; (2) that the person *offering* the bribe which may be thus accepted shall not be deemed guilty of crime nor subjected to punishment at all; but, (3) that if the bribe be *rejected*, the person offering it shall be punished in the same way and to the same extent as the official who accepts one. This appears to be a well considered provision, and would be as applicable to Pennsylvania as New York.

IT appears from the report of the Commissioner of the Law Office that the extent of land given by Congress at various times in aid of railways and wagon roads, reaches the enormous figure of 124,000,000 acres, "an empire exceeding in the aggregate by more than 5,000,000 of acres the entire areas of the six New England States, added to the surface of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia." Commissioner Wilson justly remarks, that such a munificent present partakes more of extravagance than of generosity, and it is high time that more regard should be paid to the interests of settlers under the Homestead laws.

THE Richmond *Whig* claims that the Conservatives in Virginia are strong enough to reject any Constitution which the Radical Convention will frame. It is unquestionably true that the Hunnicuts of that State have made moderation in framing the Constitution necessary. It is the policy of the Conservatives not only in Virginia but in the other Southern States, to rally in their strength against the new constitutions and thus defeat for the moment Reconstruction in the interest of Freedom and Progress. In Virginia they may succeed, and they are not without hopes in most of the other States.

A COMPANY has been formed in New York which proposes to deliver flour of all kinds on demand to any family in the city at the wholesale cost by the cargo, with an addition for the expense of wharfage and delivery, which shall in no case exceed one dollar per barrel. In other words: Flour which is selling by the cargo for $9 will be furnished to any householder in New York or Brooklyn for not more than $10 and probably for less: affording a saving of two or three dollars per barrel to the consumer.

THE new city telegraph has gone into operation in New York. At present there are forty stations, one hundred being the ultimate number. Messages of ten words are sent for twenty cents and the same rate for additional words. No charge is made for delivering messages, and when the arrangements are complete all messages will reach their destination in fifteen minutes. The success of the enterprise is not doubted.

THE suspension of the wholesale grocery house of Bensley, Benton & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver street, New York, whose liabilities are about a quarter of a million, and other suspensions which have occurred of late, are creating considerable uneasiness in business circles and apprehensions of further embarrassments.

THE report that General Steedman was down under an attack of apoplexy was without foundation. He is in his usual health.

NEW MARKET, OHIO.

Dedication of Rural Seminary.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENSVILLE, Dec. 6, 1867.

Your correspondent left this city this morning on the four o'clock train, for the purpose of attending the dedication of a new Seminary building at New Market, Harrison county, Ohio. This new building is the result of a select school started some years ago by Alfred D. Lee, A. M., at Harlem Springs, Carroll county, O. This school increased in numbers and importance until he found it his duty to afford all the facilities of a well regulated Seminary, and his efforts to elevate this standard were crowned with so much success that the buildings he occupied were too contracted to accommodate his patrons. He found that he would be compelled either to add to the old buildings or erect new ones. As the locality was at a distance from any public thoroughfare, he conceived the advantage of seeking a new locality contiguous to the railroad. The citizens of New Market promised financial aid, and the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad running through the town were the load-stones that gave the Seminary its present delightful location. On an elevated spot of ground, within a few rods, and commanding a beautiful view of the railroad, Professor Lee has had erected a substantial building, one hundred and five feet in length, forty feet in width, and three stories high, combining all the modern improvements that will make it convenient, and well suited to the purpose of classical and scientific education. It would be impossible for me to give a detailed description of the different apartments in this building. Suffice it to say that all of them have been arranged for the particular use to which they are to be put; and in addition to this soft water is brought from the hill above and carried to all parts of the building by the aid of pipes, and all the rooms and halls are heated by Browne's Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

After enjoying the hospitality of a friend I repaired to the Seminary, where I found the chapel crowded to excess by a large concourse of people who had come up from the surrounding country to participate in the exercises of consecrating the building and grounds to the high and holy cause of liberal education. In the audience I noticed Revs. J. M. Reid, D. D., D. L. Dempsey, D. D., J. W. Shirer, Wm. Pettenger, H. Neff, J. B. Castle, N. S. Dixon, T. N. Boyle, and J. F. Huddleson, all of the M. E. Church. At one o'clock the exercises commenced by singing that well known hymn,

"On for a thousand tongues to sing," &c.

After which prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Shirer. J. M. Reid, D. D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, was then introduced and delivered an address on the reflex influence of an educational institution upon the community in which it is located, and the advantages that an educated mind and heart enjoy in the humblest as well as the most exalted positions in life. It would be injustice to the learned gentleman for me to attempt to report his address. It was well received by the audience and will, no doubt, result in good to those who heard it and to the Seminary. In the evening the M. E. Church was filled to overflowing, with people to hear Rev. D. L. Dempsey, Jr., deliver a sermon on the Inspiration of the Bible. Mr. Dempsey preached as he always does, an intellectual and eloquent discourse, which was well received by the audience. Thus ended the interesting and profitable exercises of the day.

This Seminary will open its first session on Thursday next, with a full faculty and with a large number of students. Already fifty rooms have been engaged for boarders, and in addition there will be more than the usual proportion of day scholars. Professor Lee has proven by his past efforts as an educator that he possesses the elements of success, and with him as the President of the Seminary it has a bright future before it, and will no doubt meet the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, the great link connecting the east with the west, has a station within a few rods of the Seminary, at which most of the trains stop regularly, making it easy of access to all persons who wish to educate their sons and daughters. But I have already occupied more space than I intended, and I will close with the promise of more anon. VIDETTE.

A PROMINENT Cuban declares that the purchase of the Danish Islands by the United States is creating considerable excitement. The whole of the native population begin to be tired of Spanish rule, and the idea of an incorporation with the United States is very popular. And in this connection there is a vague rumor that the Spanish Government has caused overtures to be made for the sale of Cuba to the United States for a considerable sum of money—which, however, is too improbable for credence.

THE Philadelphia Select Council have adopted a resolution asking for such legislation at Harrisburg as will dispense with the present fee system, which operates so unfairly and with so much damage to the interests of the public at large. The resolution of Col. Page provides that, in place of the present fees, the salary of the District Attorney shall be $4,000; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $2,500; Sheriff, $2,500; Coroner, $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA is a city of gold watches. According to an enumeration, made with a view to local taxation in 1868, the aggregate number is 13,625 against 4,480 last year. The increase is thought to be somewhat remarkable—and is explained on the supposition that heretofore the returns have not been honestly made—which is rather hard on the city of Brotherly Love.

IN New York, while there has been a marked decline in rents of stores, there has been none in dwellings, of which there is a continued scarcity. As a consequence the value of property is enhanced, and landlords are stiff in their demands.

A Grand National Wool Exposition.

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers held a special meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, called for the purpose of acting upon the proposition emanating from the National Association of Wool Growers at Pittsburgh, on the 21st ult., for a grand National Exposition of the wool interest, and all the trades and arts associated therewith. The meeting Thursday night comprised about sixty representatives of the heaviest establishments in the Middle and New England States, and was unanimous in extending sympathy and material co-operation on the project. Some western city is to be selected after it is seen what local competition will do in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland. This will be the first great National exposition of a single industry ever held in this country, and according to the present promise, will be one of the best ever held in the United States, in point of attractiveness and industrial value.

WARMING HORSE CARS.—A very simple and effectual method of warming cars is practiced on European railroads, which might advantageously be introduced into our horse cars. A tube, which runs lengthwise of the car, is filled, from time to time, with hot water, and on this the passengers can put their cold feet: and this heat of the tube will be sufficient to mollify the air of the car enough for comfort. On our long suburban routes this arrangement would be found especially comfortable and desirable, and the experiment can be made at a trifling expense, compared with the comfort it will afford hundreds of persons daily.

A LETTER from a prominent citizen of Atlanta, received in New York, says that a new political movement based upon the belief that reconstruction under the laws of Congress is certain to be accomplished, and conceding impartial suffrage as an irrevocable fact, has been started in that State, and that it is designed to make such liberal concessions to the colored voters as to carry a large portion of them into the party, and thus secure the substantial control of the State to the white element. They begin to see that this can only be done by conceding all that Congress has proclaimed.

ABOUT twenty-five years ago, the valuation of real and personal estate in New York City and county was a little over $220,000,000, and the taxation thereupon was nearly $1,750,000. This year, while the estimated property value had by the last valuation risen only to $736,000,000, the Comptroller's computation for taxes calls for about $22,000,000. The taxation has grown from $5 50 per head to over $30, nearly six fold. The Democratic party in the city appears to grow about in proportion to the increase of the taxes, and there are reasons for supposing the two facts are necessarily relative—notwithstanding the Democratic city —"Down with the taxes."

CALIFORNIA has been unfortunate in her latest experiments upon the best mode of killing destructive insects. After long and patient experiment, a California horticulturist discovered that petroleum would kill the borer that infests the orchards of that State. The fact was made known far and wide, and many fruit growers availed themselves of the valuable discovery. By their experiments the fact was unfortunately established that petroleum not only killed the borers, but the tree!

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake, a distinguished practitioner, said that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache, unless the disease was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirits of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply to the tooth.

PERSONAL.

—Sydney Smith said in 1818: "There does not appear to be in America at this moment one man of any considerable talent." If he had lived to the present, perhaps the Canon of St. Paul would have changed his opinion.

—Willis and Hawthorne both wrote for the *Token* in 1827. Willis at once gained a reputation, but Hawthorne's contributions did not attract the least attention. Now Hawthorne stands at the head of our writers, and Willis is nearly forgotten.

—Thackeray said the drollest thing he heard while in this country, and the most characteristically American, was the remark of a New Yorker: "Oh I have no objection to England, Mr. Thackeray; the only thing I should be afraid of would be to go out at night there, lest I might step off."

—A private letter from Boston says that Ticknor & Fields have already made an arrangement with Dickens for the volume he expects to write on the United States after his return. The book will be issued very soon after the author's tour is over. I understand, after his readings are completed, that he will travel through a large part of the West and South for the sake of observation, taking copious notes.

—A Washington letter says: "The horses of Sir Frederick Bruce, five bays, are to be sold at auction on Tuesday, and his furniture will soon go under the hammer. Unlike most of diplomats, he had not an article of silver-ware in his house, and he used to narrate with great glee how, on going down stairs one morning, his servants found that burglars had entered the house during the night, but had found that all the coveted forks, spoons, &c., were plated, and had left them."

—Whittier, the poet, has never attended a public evening entertainment of any kind—not even a concert or a lecture. He was expressly invited to be present at Mr. Dickens's first reading in Boston, but failed to make his appearance.

—Madame Miramon, widow of the Mexican general who was shot with Maximilian at Queretaro, has arrived in France, and will hereafter live in that country.

—The *Ambassador* says that Revs. Newman Hall and Theodore Cuyler, with "slouched hats," recently made a tour of inspection in the haunts of vice in New York.

—The *Saturday Review* generously admits that for his literary works Dr. Holmes "will deserve to be remembered for more than the life of an average tea-cup."

—Mr. Henry Sedley and Mr. Dorsey Gardner, editors of the *Round Table*, are to publish and edit the new eclectic weekly known as *The Week*.

—The Portland (Maine) Mercantile Library Association has offered Mr. Dickens $1,500 to give one reading in that city.

—Bishop Potter, of New York, has had his salary raised from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum.

—Mrs. Cady Stanton said in a speech that a Judge of the Supreme Court had had $25,000 for one of his decisions, and a paper says that if Mrs. Stanton is the lady she claims to be, she will either withdraw the charge or substantiate it.

Execution of the Fenians.

The last mail from Europe brings an account of the execution of the Fenians, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, on the 23d of November, for murder. The terrible scene seems to have passed off with an unexpected degree of quietness. The execution was on the prison wall; an opening being made so that the men could hang in the wall itself. Dense multitudes collected around the place of execution, very much excited, but yet comparatively very quiet. The Government had prepared for the worst that could happen. In addition to the ordinary police of the city, 2,000 special constables surrounded the gallows, and a battalion of the Seventh Highlanders; a battalion of the same regiment was placed on an elevated platform, armed with rifles; and the warehouses also contained soldiers ready to act if occasion required, and cannon were planted in convenient spots to command the crowd. But none of these were called into action; for the crowd was rather silent and quiet, than usually demonstrative. The priest, it is said, had used all his influence to keep the Irish away from the scene as much as possible. The prisoners are represented to have appeared composed, and O'Brien cheerful and animated. They expected a reprieve to the last minute; and when told there was no hope, declared that they died martyrs. They were attended during their confinement by Catholic priests, and at the scaffold each had a spiritual adviser and assistant.

The Wages of Labor.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following: "The Revenue Commissioner's report last year stated that the men employed in the glass works and steel factories in Pittsburgh have averaged eight dollars a day wages. This statement startles a Boston paper, which asks: "Are not tariffs too high when they give to the day laborer wages as large as the salaries of Governors and members of Congress, and more than the graduates of our colleges can obtain for years in any profession?" If any depends on useful work, we think that the man who earns his money by hard labor deserves quite as much as either Governors, Congressmen or college graduates. A great trouble in this country is that too many people try to live without work; and that whilst professions and stores are overstocked, and there are about twenty times as many politicians as there is any necessity for, the useful trades are neglected by young men choosing callings in life.

CROUP.—As the season of the year has now commenced in which this infantile disease is most prevalent, the following extract from the *Medical Gazette*, of Paris, is published for the benefit of those mothers who usually treat croup without the aid of a physician: "M. Langanterie, after observing the effect of sulphur on the sodium of grapevines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. This effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. M. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes and noisy respiration."

IT is probable that under the act of Congress of February 20, 1863, Gen. Grant's occupancy of the War Department, unless reordered to the post, will soon cease. The language of that act is, any officer of the government, either the head of a bureau or otherwise, is designated by the President to occupy a vacant office in an emergency, he shall serve not more than six months. Gen. Grant was detailed, it is true, to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, by virtue of the President's authority as Commander-in-Chief, but under the provisions of the act of February 20, 1867, no such detail can be made for a longer period than six months, and hence as Gen. Grant was placed over the War office in August, his term will expire in February, and the President will have to make another selection or violate the law.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN

Patent Medicines,
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Send for Prices,
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And you will save money,
And you will save money,
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McCLARRAN & McKEEAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES,

DUBLIN PORTER

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The Genuine Imported Article, sold at the LOWEST PRICES, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S.

DRUG STORE,

NO. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond.

SPEER'S SAMBURGH PORT

Grape Wine,

100 CASES OF THIS FINE WINE received and for sale Lower than at any other place in the city, at

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GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 126 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

Ordnance Frauds.

The proposition of the Senate to continue the Joint Committee of Investigation on Heavy Ordnance being opposed in the House by those who wished to curtail the number of these traveling Committees and thus greatly curtail the expenses of the Government, Mr. Logan, of Illinois, disclosed some of the conclusions at which the Committee had arrived from the testimony already taken. He declared that great frauds had been perpetrated by men high in official positions and that in no single instance had an inventor of projectiles or guns received decent attention at the hands of the Government unless he was one of the elect with the army or navy. Mr. Logan also charged that the inventions of poor men had been stolen by officers appointed to test them, and instanced the case of the celebrated Armstrong gun of England, which, he said, was invented by John D. Atwater, of Chicago, but the invention was stolen away from him at the Washington Navy Yard.

THE New York *Evening Post* says there is a more general demand for diamonds in New York this season than has existed for many seasons previously, and the winter is likely to be remarkable for the splendor and costliness of the jewels and ornaments worn. One house has a stock of diamonds worth $500,000, embraced in the collection being an egg-shaped pair of earrings, valued at thirteen thousand dollars, while another house is possessed of a *solitaire* ring, which is appraised at ten thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

AT

Ed. Foerster's,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

You will find a Splendid Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, second Floor of No. 99 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

NEW MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED BY

Barr, Knake & Buettler,

12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

"Farewell," Song. W. C. Baker.
"Yes, the Bright Dream is Over," answer to "Is the Sweet Dream Broken," words by Carrie Bell. Clara Barton by H. T. Kinkel.
"Happy Memories:" words by Fanny Crosby. L'Elisir D'Amore; Piano; Whitney.

NEW GOODS.

AT EIGHT CENTS.

GOOD DARK PRINTS.

AT 10 CENTS,

SIX CASES FAST COL'D PRINTS.

AT 12½ CENTS,

KENTUCKY JEANS.

AT 15 CENTS,

DARK DELAINES.

TICKING, BED CHECK,

GINGHAMS, MUSL

The Daily Commercial

TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

There are two ways to live on earth—
Two ways to indulge—to act—to view;
For all things here have double birth—
A right and wrong—a false and true!

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every tip in fondness speaks,
And every mind has care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasures, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range
Nor whose deeds to give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish—no impulse—to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavor meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen Power that shuns the streets.

While others in the ceaseless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share!

Oh! happy they who happy make—
Who, blessing, still themselves are blest!
Who sometimes spare for others' sake,
And strive in all things for the best!

JOURNALISM.

Mr. Greeley's Ideas of the Way a Paper Should be Conducted.

Mr. Greeley in the last number of his "Recollections," concludes a history of the *Tribune* as follows: "The *Tribune*, as it first appeared, was but the germ of what I sought to make it. No journal sold for a cent could ever be much more than a dry summary of the most important or the most interesting occurrences of the day; and such is not a newspaper, in the higher sense of the term. We need to know not only what is done, but what is purposed and said, by those who sway the destinies of states and realms; and, to this end, the prompt perusal of the manifestoes of monarchs, presidents, ministers, legislatures, etc., is indispensable. No man is even tolerably informed in our day who does not regularly "keep the run" of events and opinions, through the daily perusal of at least *one* good journal; and the ready cavil that "no one can read" all that a great modern journal contains, only proves the ignorance or thoughtlessness of the caviller. No *one* person is expected to take such an interest in the rise and fall of stocks, the markets for cotton, cattle, grain, and goods, the proceedings of Congress, Legislatures, and Courts, the politics of Europe and the ever-shifting phases of Spanish-American anarchy, etc., etc., as would incite him to a daily perusal of the entire contents of a metropolitan city journal of the first mark. The idea is rather to embody in a single sheet the information daily required by all those who aim to keep "posted" on all important occurrences; so that the lawyer, the merchant, the banker, the forwarder, the economist, the author, the politician, etc., may find here whatever he needs to see, and be spared the trouble of looking elsewhere. A copy of a great morning journal contains more matter than an average 12mo volume, and its production costs far more, while it is sold for a fortieth or fiftieth part of the volume's price. There is no other miracle of cheapness in comparison with its cost which at all approaches it. The Electric Telegraph has precluded the multiplication of journals in the great cities, by enormously increasing the cost of publishing each of them. The *Tribune*, for example, now pays more than $100,000 per annum, for intellectual labor (reporting included) in and about its office, and $100,000 more for correspondence and telegraphing—in other words, for collecting and transmitting news. And, while its income has been largely increased from year to year, its expenses have inevitably been swelled even more rapidly; so that, at the close of 1866, in which its receipts had been over $900,000, its expenses had been very nearly equal in amount, leaving no profit beyond a fair rent for the premises it owned and occupied. And yet its stockholders were satisfied that they had done a good business—that the increase in the circulation and value of the establishment amounted to a fair interest on their investment, and might well be accepted in lieu of a dividend. In the good time coming, with cheaper paper and less exorbitant charges for "cable dispatches" from the Old World, they will doubtless reap where they have now faithfully sown. Yet they realize and accept the fact that a journal radically hostile to gainful arts whereby the cunning and powerful few sumptuously *without useful labor*, and often amass wealth, by pandering to lawless sensuality and popular vice, can never hope to enrich its publishers so rapidly nor so vastly as though it had a soft side for the Liquor Traffic, and for all kindred allurements to carnal appetite and sensual indulgence.

"Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; life itself is certainly uncertain; death is inevitable. What is all this worth? It may bring forth, and those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unfaltering readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear in future eyes the still intelligible inscription, "Founder of the New York *Tribune*."

An Incident in Douglas's Life.

It was in Chicago, in the summer of 1854, that the writer of this became personally acquainted with Senator Douglas. He was then in the very zenith of his fame, in the full possession of his remarkable powers, the idol of an enthusiastic constituency, and one who was not only "great in mouths of wisest censure," but who stood unawed—"a Senator within the Senate House." His acquaintance was sought and a personal interview almost imperatively demanded by every new comer to Chicago. At this period the "Young America," corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, was the acknowledged "headquarters" of the statesman, the politician, the commercial man and the extensive speculator. Here were discussed all points of honorable controversy, many disputes were here settled and finally disposed of; large business transactions were here first engendered, talked over and concluded upon. In fact, the "Young America" was the general resort for all classes of people having claims to character, position and respectability, and, more than all, it was the home of Douglas. He was a man of uncommon conversational powers; he had little to do with trifles; his "talk" was coherent, captivating and instructive, and of consequence he ever had a crowd of listening and attentive ears about him. It was on the morning of the Fourth of July. Mr. Douglas was in the enjoyment of an unusual flow of good spirits; the day and the occasion may have had much to do with this, for the

"spirit-stirring drum and the ear-piercing fife"

were busy with their clamor, and all Chicago was astir; it was the birthday of a nation's greatness. An involuntary expression escaped the lips of Mr. Douglas as he heard the stifled roar of a far distant cannon—"This is the Fourth of July!" "Gentlemen," said he to one and all, "I well remember the return of this day when I was abroad in a foreign land. If it was not a day 'big with the fate of Rome,' it was one to me of uncommon excitement and interest. I was at Messina, and at the suggestion of Captain Hunter, of Texas, notoriety, and who was subsequently dismissed the service for going beyond a just exercise of a proper authority (although the act was one of great gallantry and heroism, and so generally considered at the time), we ordered a sort of cab or *calèche*, to convey us to a remote point overlooking the placid, unmoved waters of the still and quiet Mediterranean. Here, reclining in as graceful a position as a gentle slope would furnish, no one within miles of our secluded spot, Captain Hunter, unknown to me, drew from his pocket a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which, in a spirit of true patriotism, he had stealthily concealed about his person, the more, perhaps, to intimate if not surprise me when we should have reached the point of our proposed destination. Without a word by way of introduction, he opened the little volume in his possession, and in a clear and emphatic manner read to me its valued precept and stern resolves. Perhaps at no period of my life had I been so impressed or so completely carried away as I was in this instance by the force and reasoning of this sublime and comprehensive paper. It seemed to awaken me to a new existence, and, gentlemen, this is the first time in my life that I ever made an allusion even to this matter—for it has been 'in my memory locked,' and, as it were, 'unmixed with baser matter;' and let me now say to you that, had I been called upon, by the most flattering invitation of my many friends, giving me ample time for the fullest exercise of my best ability, I could not have produced such an oration as I delivered only to the person of Captain Hunter on that day. I felt myself as though I was fully and extraordinarily inspired: words flew and bounded to my lips with a rapidity almost beyond my power to give them utterance. It was an occasion I shall never forget, nor one the like of which I shall ever enjoy. At this immediate juncture the United States ship St. Louis hove in sight, Captain Ingraham in command, who, by some unaccountable instinct, ordered his 'gig' ashore, where he soon found himself in our company, enjoying our society, our glee and merriment. We related to him the achievements of the day, the manner in which we had celebrated the glorious Fourth—the Captain's happy manner of reading the Declaration of Independence, my impromptu "oration" and all that sort of thing, when Captain Ingraham at once thought it no more than his right that he should have some small share in the celebration of a day so dear to him, made doubly so under the circumstances of such an unexpected meeting. Acting upon this resolve, he at once dispatched his coxswain to the ship with an order to bring off a basket well stored with cold meats and sandwiches, together with a half dozen of choice sherry, a basket of champaigne, cigars, &c. It was then we had a celebration of the Fourth of July over again, and may be some of you think this concluding suggestion, so entirely carried out by Captain Ingraham, was the best part of it—and perhaps," said Douglas, with a smile peculiar to himself and a slight, well understood twinkle of his eye, "I thought so too!"—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

Messrs Charles Scribner & Co. have in press "Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States," by Louis S. Jennings, for some time the American correspondent of the London *Times*. The book is said to be friendly in tone, and candid in its discussions of the various subjects upon which it touches.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Jeaffreson's amusing work, entitled "A Book about Lawyers," which was published in London at $7 50 in gold, will be issued next week, in New York, at $2 00 in currency, by G. W. Carleton & Co., who also publish at the same time, a singular new novel with the strange title of "Titan Agonistes."

Mr. James Greenwood, author of "The Lambeth Casual," and of numerous other sketches, portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England, is to contribute a series of original sketches to "Hours at Home," (Charles Scribner & Co.'s monthly,) during the coming year. "The Chaplet of Pearls," a serial by Miss Yonge, author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," was commenced in the December number of "Hours at Home," and numerous other attractions are promised.

Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., will publish, on December 6th, "The Queens of American Society," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet. The work contains sketches, more or less extended, of nearly three hundred ladies, who have been, or are new, recognized as leaders in social circles in different sections of our country. Innumerable anecdotes and incidents, with descriptions of changes in costumes and dress, give interest and historic value to the work, which will be illustrated with thirteen steel portraits of ladies, sketches of whom are given in the volume.

"Fred, and Maria, and Me," a story by the author of "The Flower of the Family," which appeared some moths ago in *Hours at Home*, is to be published soon in book form by Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. It will have several illustrations by Magrath.

Influence of Electricity of Plants.

M. Blondiau, of the French Academy of Science, has recently made some interesting experiments with electrical currents upon plants. It appears from these experiments that an induction current only produces a destructive effect on the organs of plants when, in consequence of the flabbiness of their tissues contain, it finds an easy passage; but that it does not produce any sensible effect when it acts on solid tissues. Nevertheless, by increasing the intensity of the current, and applying it for a considerable length of time, the tissues of ligneous plants may be disorganized so as to cause death, as if the plant had been struck by lightning. When the current is made to act on the fruit, it hastens its maturity. This effect has been obtained on apples, pears and peaches, those subjected to the ordeal of electricity having ripened much faster than their companions that had been let alone on the same stock. But the most curious effects were those produced on seeds before sowing. After making them conductors by keeping them some time in water, they were subjected to the current for a few minutes. The seeds operated on were peas, beans and wheat.

After electrifying them, they were sown in pots filled with good garden mold, while other seeds that had not experienced the effects of the current were sown in other pots filled with the same mold and in the same state of moisture. The electrified seeds germinated in all cases much faster than the others, the stalks and leaves being also greener and more vigorous. But the most singular circumstance in beans was, that while in their natural state the roots invariably strike downward, a tendency which no mechanical means will counteract, electricity caused the roots to strike upward, the cotyledons penetrating downward, and the roots branching out in the air. This bears a striking resemblance to the inversion of the poles in a magnet.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful Medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Determination of Blood to Head—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty, a short, distressing and instantaneous death. All who are of full habit or subject to apoplectic or epileptic fits, should never be without a supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will be a safeguard in occasional doses of them. In every instance they have been attended with the most successful results. Sold by all Druggists.

☞AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York *Home Journal*:

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT OF BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for the moment it or one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at *Druggists* and *Grocers*. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 315 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. MADEIRA DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
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Discounts Daily. 11¾ o'clock. Interes allowed on Time Deposits.

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BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

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Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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Geo. A. Torrence & Co.,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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☞Particular Attention Paid to Collections.☜

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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GLYCERINE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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103 FIFTH STREET.

MW

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET,

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,

aug8-f

CARPETS.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and the several amendments thereto, I, WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do hereby give public and instantaneous death.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL, at the City of Pittsburgh, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

And in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

One person to serve as Controller of said city.

One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.

One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the officers of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city, and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Peques Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall, at the time of the election at which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams streets.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth alley and Wood street, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward. Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gessner, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Allison Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Edgewood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township.

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

{L. S.} WM. C. M'CARTHY, Mayor.

td

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

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EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM.... C. A. KEHEW.... W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

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Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.... JAS. M'KAY.... ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-ly

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Colored Dress Silks.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

Offer their large stock of COLORED DRESS SILKS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

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A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 188

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

R. H. PALMER.

86 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO.,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS.

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

360 Liberty street.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS, MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS,

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Chicago Ex..	2:13 a m	8:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	9:15 a m	3:32 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:30 a m	11:00 a m
Chicago Mail .	6:58 a m	2:53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	5:02 p m
Pitts & Cfld Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:15 p m	7:05 p m
Chicago Ex..	3:28 p m	8:38 a m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n 9:38 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny

N. Br'n Acc..	8:30 a m	N. Br'n Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Br'n Acc....	8:38 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	8:38 a m
Rochester Acc..	1:30 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:43 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Br'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Br'n Acc..	3:43 p m
N. Br'n Acc..	6:38 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:42 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:48 p m

☞ 8:30 A. M., Chicago Express leaves daily.

☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express	2:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.....	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First M'Keesport Accom..	11:30 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	6:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.....	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. K. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.		
Mail Train...	1:30 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.....	1:30 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 7..	3:00 a m	Mail Train....	8:00 a m
Brinton No. 8..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 3..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 9...	8:00 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:10 a m	Johnstown ac..	3:50 p m
Johnstown ac..	10:15 a m	Wall's No. 5..	4:20 p m
Phila. Express.	1:50 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 2...	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 4...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 8..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6...	7:00 p m	Wall's No. 7..	7:00 p m
Allegheny Ac. and Emig'rant..	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:30 p m

The Cincinnati Express leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 P. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 5:20 P. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 11, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No. 1..	6:25 a m	Mail.....	7:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express.....	10:25 a m	Sharpsburg No 1.	11:15 a m
Sharpsburg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.....	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:35 p m
Express.....	6:10 p m	Freeport No 2.	5:30 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8:00 A. m., and returning leaves at 2:30 P. m. and 1:30 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 4:00 P. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of ten trips, between Allegheny City, Manchester, Sharpsburg, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Accommodation Trains, at two cents per ticket.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.30 A. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Mills Railroad, and at Etna with Etna Shanaltown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office of the Master of Transportation Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES DEVERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW PAPER.—The *Temperance Advocate*, a new candidate for public favor, will make its first appearance this afternoon. The publication office is in Allegheny.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, this afternoon at three o'clock.

RAILWAY CHANGE.—The attention of the traveling is directed to the change of time in the arrivals and departures of trains on the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, which went into operation yesterday. The Sunday train, however, left this city at 7 o'clock P. M., will hereafter leave at 2.30 P. M., arriving in Cincinnati the next morning at 6.30 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF ALLEN C. DAY.—The funeral of Mr. Allen C. Day, who died suddenly in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon, from his parents' residence, in Birmingham. His remains were followed to their last resting place, in Allegheny Cemetery, by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. A delegation from the 123d Regimental Society was in attendance.

BURGLARY IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—On Friday night the grocery store of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, in Temperanceville, was burglariously entered and a gold watch, some plated rings, chains, bracelets, and other articles stolen. A pocket book containing one hundred fifty dollars, which had been secreted in the store safe was not disturbed. The police have been notified of the robbery and are searching for the thieves.

THE INDEPENDENCE STEAMER.—The Committee appointed to purchase a Steam Fire Engine for the Independence Fire Company of the Ninth Ward, have ordered the construction of the steamer at the Amoskeag Works, New Hampshire. The steel boiler, which was ordered from Messrs. Park, Bro. & Co., will be forwarded to-day to the Amoskeag Works to be tested and the engine proceeded with. It will be somewhat similar in construction to the new Virginia steamer, and it is expected will be completed in about eight weeks.

NINTH WARD.—The following "Citizens' Ticket" was placed in nomination in this ward on Saturday evening: Select Council—Robert Liddell, James Tibby, Jr.; Common Council—John C. Taylor, William L. Reed, William J. Asdale; School Directors—A. H. Hill, Joseph H. Irwin; Alderman—Edward C. Stewart, Thomas S. Rowley; Assessor—David Bruce; Assistant Assessors—John Mowry, Joseph Mealey; Judge of Elections—John Fleming; Inspector—Maurice Wallace; Return Inspectors—Matthew Green, Martin Moran.

SLIGHT FIRE AT LAFAYETTE HALL.—The alarm of fire at quarter past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Box No. 13, at the Vigilant Engine House, was occasioned by some wood work taking fire from a flue at the furnace in the second story of Lafayette Hall, on the corner of Wood and Fourth streets. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any material damage had been done. The furnace was used for heating the hall, which is completed in every appointment for the Sunday afternoon and evening sessions of the Sabbath School connected with the First Associate Presbyterian congregation. Fortunately the Sabbath is one had not assembled at the time the fire broke out.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

My attention has been directed to a published call upon James Blackmore, Esq., to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, and to which, amongst others, the signature "John M. Kirpatrick," appears.

I intended for me, I beg to say that I never signed the c. nor authorized any one to sign it for me, and never saw it until as published.

With a grateful sense of the kindly feeling for Mr. Blackmore personally, I shall certainly and cordially give to Mr. Blackmore my all whatever influence I may be able to exert.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
Attorney at Law.

Serious Stabbing Affray in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, John Patterson, carpenter, residing on Benton alley, Second ward, Allegheny, was stabbed by a young man named William Linton, and injured so severely that he is in despaired of. It appears that an old grudge existed between the parties, and meeting in the Allegheny Diamond about midnight on Saturday, an altercation ensued between them, but it was settled at the time by the intervention of mutual friends. Three hours afterwards they met again in front of Patterson's house, both being intoxicated, when the quarrel was renewed, during which Linton drew a large pocket knife and stabbed Patterson in the side, inflicting a wound three inches in length and several inches deep. The wounded man was immediately carried into the dwelling, and a physician sent for, who gave it as his opinion that the injury would result fatally. Officer Washington Swan, of the night police, happening to be in the vicinity, arrested Linton, and while taking him to the Mayor's office, the prisoner broke loose from him, but was recaptured after running a square, and placed in the lockup. The knife with which Linton did the stabbing was picked up, and is now in the possession of the police. It is a common pocket knife, having a blade being about four inches long, with marks of blood upon it. Linton will be held to await the result of Patterson's injuries.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Friday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a man named Armstrong Henderson was run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lawrenceville Station, near Denny's Curve. The body was first observed by the conductor of the fast freight train, while he was standing on the platform of the car of the train. The brakes were applied as soon as possible, but before the train could be stopped several cars had passed over it, the wheels of the engine and cars passed distinctly over the unfortunate man's body terribly. When the body was reached it was quite cool, indicating that the deceased had been struck by some train or car proceeding in the opposite direction. This supposition was afterwards strengthened when the body was examined, the watch of deceased having stopped at eleven o'clock, while the last freight did not arrive until about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. The body was also much crushed to pieces, but the hands, and enough of the clothing remained to indicate the time of the terrible occurrence. The deceased was at the outer depot about half past 9 o'clock Friday, but took the good night to his companion, and started to his boarding house in Lawrenceville. That was the last time that was seen of him, until his body was found as above stated. He was about forty-five years of age, and has been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years past, and was formerly was conductor on a freight train. He has a wife and family of children residing at Rostraver, Westmoreland county. Coroner Clawson has been notified of the body on Saturday morning, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

Sabbath School Anniversary at the Sixth Presbyterian U. P. Church.

Yesterday the Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., pastor,) celebrated its thirty-first anniversary. It was an occasion of unusual interest, and the exercises were unusually entertaining and attractive to large audiences. In the morning, the distinguished pastor preached a sermon on the Sabbath School Cause, which did infinite credit to his rare pulpit abilities, and cannot fail to awaken among those under his spiritual charge a fresh interest in the work, and encouraging concern and attention to this highly important department of the Church of Christ.

In the afternoon the children of the school were assembled together in the auditory of the Church, and brief addresses made by several students, after which the Sabbath School and excellent choir highly beautiful singing given by the children, under the direction of Mr. A. Sidney McCullough, followed by Dr. Wilson Read at the closing of the exercises.

At the Birmingham Branch the balloting on the Mayoralty contest between the Rev. Prof. Wilson and Judge McCandless, of Major W. Frew, resulted as follows: Total 83.

The following is the vote on the writing desk, being the contest conducted at the Birmingham Booth by the ladies in charge of the same: 1. Miss Mary Miller, 2. Miss Jennie Drake, 12. Miss Nellie Dodds, 10. Miss Lizzie Hall, 9. Miss Nellie Wallace, 2. Mrs. D. Reife, 3. Williams, 1. Miss Hattie Crawford, 1. Mr. Mitchell, 1. Total, 47.

In the contest between the ladies for a beautiful *Album*, at the Branch Booth at Birmingham, Mrs. Wilson Mc Candless stood 46 ahead on Saturday night. It

A beautiful dressing gown, which was up at chances at the Oakland Booth, was drawn by Capt. James Boyd, one of the managers of the Fair.

The chances in the elegant Clock at Mrs. Shaffer's Booth No. 4, having all been taken, the article was drawn for on Saturday night, ticket No. 91 being the lucky number, and was sold by Mrs. Barr. The chances in the magnificent Parlor Stove at the same Booth have all been taken, and it will likely be drawn this evening.

THE METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

The Meeting at Christ Church Saturday Evening.—An Address by Bishop Janes, of New York.—The Past and Present Condition of the Society.

In accordance with a resolution at the last meeting of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, a special mass convention of all the Methodist churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the surrounding towns, was held at Christ Church, Penn street, Saturday evening, in the interest of the great work of the society. There was in attendance a large number of the members.

The exercises commenced at half-past seven o'clock, Dr. Nesbit in the chair.

The services were commenced by the congregation joining in singing the 226th hymn, commencing:

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode,
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood."

Dr. Nesbit then made a fervent prayer, thanking the Divine Master for the Church which elevated men and made them capable of performing their duties in life. He invoked the blessings of God on the meeting that the Holy Spirit might be with all present, and might aid men in spreading the institutions of Christianity throughout the world.

Dr. Morgan said this meeting was held to be preparatory to the meeting to be held on Sunday in the churches in this vicinity. It was called at the request of Dr. A. J. Lyons, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and it was expected that he and Bishop Janes, of New York, would be present, but failed to attend.

Bishop Janes, of New York, was present and addressed the meeting. The Bishop was introduced and delivered an excellent address:

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES.

In commencing his address the speaker said if men had anything to do they should do it themselves. It was the duty of the people in the churches in this vicinity if there was an object to be done to observe this rule. There is a passage of scripture that said something like this: "for vain is the half of man." The people depended too much upon their pastors in the work of christianity. The Methodist Church had always been active in building houses of worship. The Government in taking the genera census in 1860 made arrangements for taking number of churches and the free and liberal contributions to which they belonged, and when the report was made it was found that the Methodist Church had built almost one-third of the places intende for worship, including the Mormons and the Jews and all others. The Methodist Church during the past year had increased their church property over five millions of dollars. This indicated a great deal of earnestness on the part of the Church.

To carry the work was carried on without any system of organization. The best places that could be obtained under the circumstances, were be provided, and pastors of churches in such places were sent about for aid, and a few men had to do more than their share of work. It was thought that it would be better to systematize the work, and provide some means by which the work would be more equally divided and made more efficient. These were the reasons for the establishment of the Church Extension Society in 1864. All the missionary societies and churches connected with the church were in a prosperous condition, and it was thought that the society would not meet with like success. This led many societies to build churches and parsonages in places where they could not afford, and depend on the extensive society to aid them. Many appropriations which were made by the society were published. The call was then made in expectation of greater success, and now the result of the call was published to the world of $20,000, and some of them now protested. Still the speaker had faith in the society.

When the Centenary Convention met each conference had local interests, and the consequence was that the conferences, although firm in their church extensive society, did not receive as large an amount as they ought to have done. However, there was nothing in the present condition of the society but should encourage its friends. Over $800,000 had been contributed during the last year. The Baltimore Conference had already raised $50,000.

The Society was yet in its infancy, it had before it a prosperous career. Many of the Methodist Episcopal Mo ries would be taken to relieve those debts and believe it or treasury from embarrassment and carry out the objects contemplated by the Church Society. But to do this it was necessary for the whole power of the church to aid in the work. As a church the Methodists had been building more than three churches a per day doing every working day of the year. He had used to stand in the pulpit and insisting over seven within a week. The building of churches was the pressing need. This was a difficult work from what it was formerly. In the towns which were springing up in the West the inhabitants were principally young men, who were needed to save them from wreck and ruin. If he was asked what was the best thing to do in places, it was necessary for persons to go there and build the habitation of the people to God, and let them aid. A considerable portion of the means for building houses for the freedmen. Some of them were in the South, and needed a house and a place of worship. The applications which had been received and should be answered amounted to over $450,000. Every effort was necessary to meet these applications, and if this was given these demands and 63 petitions could be answered. He did not propose to deal much in electrifying. He proposed to plod and do the work of the organization of the Society and call attention to its present needs. The speaker was no man to make appropriations that should not exceed a certain amount and then present embarrassments. While the speaker did not wish to make any extraordinary appeals to the feelings of those present, he did say he could be regarded the Church Extension Society as one of the most important organizations for the promotion of Christianity. It was a pioneer department from the missionary work, yet the missionary society with which it was closely dependent upon it. Our soul worked with the assistance of the Church Extension Society. Missionaries, ministers and churches were the aids in carrying out the great work. He had been prominent in the valley of the religious press, and hoped the time would come when it was strictly speaking such. It was a great power and should be carefully wielded, as he would say to the world that the pulpit was the great educator of mankind. An immense amount of knowledge could be imparted by clergymen, and they should be properly paid for the work. No man was properly fitted for a clergyman, though his head was white as snow, who did not interest his hearers. The pulpit did more than any other agency to civilize the world. It was so ordained by God, and properly. What was the Court House, Legislature and Congress to the State, the Pulpit, Pastor and Bible were to the spiritual world. No human power could save the life of intoxicating drinks, but the thunders of the Almighty could stop it. The instructions of the Church and pastor, and the building of houses of worship was one of the grandest schemes ever devised by man. He had spoken of the matter because he was interested in the great cause, and hoped that what he had said would be the means to appreciate properly the claims of the Church Extension Society.

The Chairman called on Dr. Miller to conduct the closing exercises. Dr. Miller introduced the bishop and the Bishop had interested those present and awakened them to a desire to aid in advancing the great work they had met to consider.

The congregation then united in singing the first hymn commencing:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise."

Dr. Miller then made the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned with benediction by Dr. Murray.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.—The Libel Cases of John W. Pittock and Daniel O'Neill.

In accordance with a notice previously given by District Attorney Duff the O'Neill libel cases were brought up yesterday.

In the case of John W. Pittock, indicted for libel, its publishing in the paper called the *Leader*, of Cleveland, and to which the defendant entered the plea of *nolle contendere*. Mr. Marshall, counsel for the de endant, claimed that Mr. Pittock did not authorize the publication of the article, and it was published without his consent, therefore he was not guilty of malice in the publication.

Major A. M. Brown, counsel for Mr. O'Neill, would object to any such plea being received in the matter in a manner that would seem to indicate malice. The *Dispatches* had refrained from publishing anything in reference to the matter that would justify the statement that the article was published without the consent of the publisher of the *Leader* since the first article. He thought the Court should provide in reference to the matter in future. He would not object to the plea being received now, but it, but they could not escape his notice. Something should be done to prevent these libel suits in the future.

Judge Stowe said he always had a wish to impose the slightest penalties consistent with his position in cases of libel, and children's sick dress the public function of libelous articles. The defendant did not have the knowledge of the publication of the articles. It was true, but was restricted under the stringent provisions of the law. It was necessary to enforce the law, and that the publishers should be responsible.

The parties were more interested in the matter than the public.

The Judge understood that the civil side of the law had been resorted to, and in this case the punishment should not be as severe as otherwise.

Mr. Marshall said he had a suggestion to make in reference to this point. He knew the fact that one article had appeared in the *Leader*, but it was written by Mr. Mills.

Judge Stowe said the first article of the series of which had appeared in the *Leader* with consents was entirely excluded from the publication. If the gentleman repeated the publication of articles of this kind in case of other suits, they would be subject to the full penalty. The charges contained in the first article were very aggravating, prefaced by evidently false statements, and he had to assume the entire truth of the article. An editor had no right to make such statements unless he was prepared to be protected to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

On the other indictment against Mr. Pittock, for the publication of a libelous article in the *Leader*, entitled in the publication of a libelous article in the *Evening Dispatch*, signed James R. O'Neill, and which alleged that Daniel O'Neill was a common libeller, etc., the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Mr. Daniel O'Neill was then called up for sentence.

Maj. A. M. Brown explained the manner in which the article was published in the *Dispatch*. It was written in reply to an unjust and outrageous defamatory libel in the *Leader*, and which, at the same time, under the skillful treatment of his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street.

Mr. Swartzwelder said the ground of the counsel's remark was that the article was an answer and denial to an article in the *Leader*. The *Leader* defendant more than this, he gave the history of James R. O'Neill, and the publication of the article.

Judge Stowe said he saw no difference between the two articles. The second article was in reply to the first and inflicted more punishment than the first. It was a matter of libel which the value of 12 cents in passing sentences.

The punishment of the defendant was left to the Court. There was evidently considerable personal feeling between parties, and he would not be severe. He would sentence him more in sorrow than in anger. He could be convinced how a man would, under the circumstances which existed between the editors, commit such a libel. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

The District Attorney said there was one other case, J. H. O'Neill.

Mr. Swartzwelder said there was a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

Judge Stowe indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was called up and sentenced. The counsel for the defendant spoke at considerable length in behalf of the prisoner.

Judge Stowe said he took a different view of the case. One of the girls he did not believe spoke a word of truth. He thought the prisoner was at the matter because he was interested in the great cause, and believed that he was a man who was not unable to appreciate properly the claims of the Church Extension Society.

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COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

The case of Francis M. Lynch vs. Margaret Brodie, previously reported, was on trial. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and found for defendant the sum of $5.50, for improvements, payable in nine months.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

80—(May)—Greenwald, Bright & Kain vs. Berry.
19—(September)—Lands vs. Moore.
26—Robinson vs. Meyers.
27—Heid & Cassidy vs. Hughes.
30—Fields vs. Frazier Bros.
31—Mellon & Co. vs. Birmingham and Brownsville Macadamized Turnpike Road.
34—May vs. Hughes & Maglish.
35—Coryell vs. steamboat Petrel No. 2.
36—Albert vs. Nardin & Co.
37—McSlein vs. Hall.
38—Barnes & Co. vs. Tilton.

DISTRICT COURT TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for the District Court for to-day:

44—Allegheny Savings Bank vs. Scott, garnishee of Alexander Reed.
45—Same vs. Same.
46—Same vs. Same.
71—Noble, Angell & Co. vs. administrator Geo. Hall, deceased.
81—Jacobs vs. Hughes.
100—Graham vs. Carlin & Co.
125—Mellon vs. Fairview Oil Company.
126—McCloskey vs. Bigley.
131—Drennen vs. Bigley.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The popular young actress, Miss Emilie Melville, will commence an engagement at the Opera House this evening, when she will appear in the character of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons." Miss Melville is her favorite characters, Ermines, Astrachans, Siberian Squirrel, etc., etc. Those about purchasing will do well to call and learn our prices. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street.

The Let and Building.

No. 8 Wylie street, at auction, on Tuesday, December 10, at 10 A. M. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Patents Issued.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending November 26th, 1867, each bearing that date:

James R. Speer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in cotton bale tie or clasp.

John J. Balya, of Allegheny city, Pa., for improvement in machine for dressing staves for barrels.

Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham, Pa., for mode of tuning bells, &c.

William H. Gourlon and William D. McDonald, of Warren, Pa., for improvement in kilns for charring wood, &c.

Wm. M. Stevens, of Sharon, Pa., for improvement in steam cut-off valves.

Henry Goss, of Union Mills, Pa., for cement stove-pipe thimble.

C. T. Smith, of Harbor Creek, Pa., for improved post driver.

Hamilton Stickney, of Reno., Pa., for cooking stove.

Wm. Stone, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., for improved axle box for cars.

John Habergrieil, of Wheeling, West Virginia, for improved fire backs for grates and stoves.

The following were issued for the week ending December 3, 1867, each bearing that date:

W. H. Dunham and James Widney, of Allegheny City, Pa., for improved car brake.

John Haslett, jr., of Allegheny City, Pa., assignor to self, George W. Palmer, Jack and J. D. Schwartz, for improved machine for mixing and feeding white lead.

Richard A. Jackson, of Lawrenceville Pa., for improved mode of converting articles of iron into steel.

Alfred D. Fox, of Oil City, Pa., for improved railroad jack.

Joseph Douglass, of McConnelstown, Pa., for improvement in yard engines.

A. K. Adams, of Mountain Eagle, Pa., for improvement in car coupling.

David Barker, of Reedy Run, Pa., for improved exhaust for mill stones.

"The Burning Ship" To-night.

The new and interesting Cantata of "The Burning Ship," which has been in rehearsal for some weeks, under the direction of Messrs. G. M. Alexander and J. Manning, will be given for the first time at the Academy of Music, in a brilliant manner. Previous solos, duetts, quartettes, choruses, &c., of the cantata, and the principal characters will be sustained by Mrs. Charles Sawyer, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. McCandless, Prof. Lawton, Prof. Horner and Prof. Hamilton. Nearly one-third of the audience has been made to give the cantata with due effect, and the performance bids fair to be a most agreeable entertainment. Reserved seats are secured at Kleber & Bro.'s, No. 122 Wood street, during to-day.

Second Ward Nominations.

The Republicans of the Second ward met on saturday evening and nominated the following ticket:

Select Council—William Phillips, William S. Ogden.

Common Council—Thomas Steel, Edward House, and James Vick.

School Directors—Calvin King, and Charles F. Potter.

Judge of Elections—George Fortune.

Inspector—John A. Floyd, Thomas H. Phelps.

Return Inspectors—John F. Hunter, Thomas S. Blow.

Assessor—Alexander Allen.

Constable—Thomas W. Nobis.

Ristori.

The sale of seats for Madame Ristori's three entertainments commenced at Kleber's, in Wood street, on Saturday morning, and was quite large. Great interest was manifested in the return of this gifted lyrical artiste, and it is confidently expected that her entertainments will be attended by crowded houses during her stay. As Lord Byron remarked, "Medea" is regarded as Ristori's ablest personation, and as this play will be given Wednesday night, those who wish to witness the great impersonation should secure seats early. Seats may be secured to-day and every day until the season closes, at Mr. Mellor's.

PRESENTATION TO COL. SLENTZ.—Mr. C. J. Jenkins, Chief Baggage Master at the Union Depot, on Saturday presented to Col. J. L. Slentz, Mail Agent at the Pittsburgh Post Office, on behalf of the employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, a beautiful gold watch, and to open it until he was home to find out. Upon arriving at home, the box was opened and in addition to the watch, and over each layer of cigars, five in number, was a ten dollar gold piece, amounting in all to forty dollars. The affair was a pleasant surprise to the Colonel.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The first number of the resuscitated Putnam's Monthly Magazine has been received from Scribner street, opposite the Postoffice. We have already given a list of the contents and spoken favorably of it in a general way, and for December it is claimed that it deserves to meet with a cordial greeting from its old friends, and to win many fresh ones. The Christmas number will be increased by a host of new ones.

Y. M. S. L. OFFICERS.—A meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be held this evening at the Library Rooms, on St. Clair street, when the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

High Testimonials.

Seldom in the history of medical science hereabouts have so many marvelous cures been effected, as have marked the professional career of Dr. E. S. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, as physician and surgeon, whose office is located at No. 134 Smithfield street. His wonderful success in the treatment of diseases can only be attributable to his high knowledge of the human body and the ills to which it is heir. Knowing these things thoroughly, he makes direct war with the cause of his patient's complaint, and does not trifle away the time in which a cure should be effected, in searching out the disease. But we wander from our purpose, as we merely intended to give prominence to the following certificates.—*Gazette.*

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Catarrh—The Patient Gains 35 Pounds Under Treatment of Dr. Aborn—Testified to by Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson County, Pa.

I had been afflicted for twelve or fourteen years with Catarrh. So seriously was I afflicted that I diminished in weight thirty pounds. Under Dr. Aborn's treatment I have recovered my health and gained thirty-three pounds in flesh. I was a skeleton, and had become heavier than I ever weighed before. The serious nature of my condition, and the remarkable changes brought by your treatment, convinces me that most desperate cases need not despair of hope.

R. T. KECK,
Clarion county, Pa.

December 5, 1867.

P. S.—Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson county, is familiar with the nature of my case, and your successful treatment, and may be referred to relative thereto.

Rev. Alexander Clark Says:

From observation and personal experience I can recommend Dr. Aborn's treatment of throat diseases as worthy of confidence.

ALEX. CLARK,
Pastor First Methodist Church.

A Son of Hon. M. C. Beebe,

Late member of the House of Representatives, a resident of Pleasantville, Crawford county, Pa., has recovered from a fearful attack and a disease of the throat, under the treatment of Dr. Aborn.

Hearing Restored in Five Minutes.

For three years I have been painfully afflicted with a deafness in my right ear, accompanied by singing and roaring sounds, which was exceedingly disagreeable. By one operation, in the short space of five minutes, Dr. E. S. Aborn, this morning, restored my hearing and removed all the unpleasant sensations.

MATTHEW CAMPBELL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Richardson, a Butcher, at Irwin's Station,

A great sufferer from disease of the eyes, has received a radical cure at the hands of Dr. Aborn.

MISS SHUCK, who resides on Mount Washington, was stone blind when she applied to Dr. E. S. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, a few weeks ago. To day her sight is completely restored.

A Physician Cured of Catarrh, Throat and Lung Disease.

DR. A. FALCONER, Practical Apothecary at Lawrenceville, had given himself up to die with a head, throat and lung disease, which had resisted all means of cure known to himself and professional brethren, but under Dr. Aborn's peculiar treatment he has been once more inspired with the vital spark of life, and cordially commends his system to the afflicted community, as worthy of deep consideration.

A. B. STEVENSON, Esq., magistrate of Birmingham, has recovered from deafness, the head, from debility, chest disease and deafness, as the result of Dr. Aborn's new treatment.

PROF. M. M. FENNER, M. D., Fellow and and Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Medical Society, editor *Medical Progress*, etc., was deaf in one ear, accompanied with disagreeable buzzing noises, as he has written in reply to an unjust and outrageous defamatory libel in the *Leader*. In a few minutes time, under the skillful treatment of his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street.

Mr. Swartzwelder said the ground of the counsel's remark was that the article was an answer and denial to an article in the *Leader*. The *Leader* defendant more than this, he gave the history of James R. O'Neill, and the publication of the article.

Judge Stowe said he saw no difference between the two articles. The second article was in reply to the first and inflicted more punishment than the first. It was a matter of libel which the value of 12 cents in passing sentences.

The punishment of the defendant was left to the Court. There was evidently considerable personal feeling between parties, and he would not be severe. He would sentence him more in sorrow than in anger. He could be convinced how a man would, under the circumstances which existed between the editors, commit such a libel. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

The District Attorney said there was one other case, J. H. O'Neill.

Mr. Swartzwelder said there was a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

Judge Stowe indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was called up and sentenced. The counsel for the defendant spoke at considerable length in behalf of the prisoner.

Judge Stowe said he took a different view of the case. One of the girls he did not believe spoke a word of truth. He thought the prisoner was at the matter because he was interested in the great cause, and believed that he was a man who was not unable to appreciate properly the claims of the Church Extension Society.

The Chairman called on Dr. Miller to conduct the closing exercises. Dr. Miller introduced the bishop and the Bishop had interested those present and awakened them to a desire to aid in advancing the great work they had met to consider.

The congregation then united in singing the first hymn commencing:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise."

Dr. Miller then made the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned with benediction by Dr. Murray.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.—The Libel Cases of John W. Pittock and Daniel O'Neill.

In accordance with a notice previously given by District Attorney Duff the O'Neill libel cases were brought up yesterday.

In the case of John W. Pittock, indicted for libel, its publishing in the paper called the *Leader*, of Cleveland, and to which the defendant entered the plea of *nolle contendere*. Mr. Marshall, counsel for the de endant, claimed that Mr. Pittock did not authorize the publication of the article, and it was published without his consent, therefore he was not guilty of malice in the publication.

Major A. M. Brown, counsel for Mr. O'Neill, would object to any such plea being received in the matter in a manner that would seem to indicate malice. The *Dispatches* had refrained from publishing anything in reference to the matter that would justify the statement that the article was published without the consent of the publisher of the *Leader* since the first article. He thought the Court should provide in reference to the matter in future. He would not object to the plea being received now, but it, but they could not escape his notice. Something should be done to prevent these libel suits in the future.

Judge Stowe said he always had a wish to impose the slightest penalties consistent with his position in cases of libel, and children's sick dress the public function of libelous articles. The defendant did not have the knowledge of the publication of the articles. It was true, but was restricted under the stringent provisions of the law. It was necessary to enforce the law, and that the publishers should be responsible.

The parties were more interested in the matter than the public.

The Judge understood that the civil side of the law had been resorted to, and in this case the punishment should not be as severe as otherwise.

Mr. Marshall said he had a suggestion to make in reference to this point. He knew the fact that one article had appeared in the *Leader*, but it was written by Mr. Mills.

Judge Stowe said the first article of the series of which had appeared in the *Leader* with consents was entirely excluded from the publication. If the gentleman repeated the publication of articles of this kind in case of other suits, they would be subject to the full penalty. The charges contained in the first article were very aggravating, prefaced by evidently false statements, and he had to assume the entire truth of the article. An editor had no right to make such statements unless he was prepared to be protected to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

On the other indictment against Mr. Pittock, for the publication of a libelous article in the *Evening Dispatch*, signed James R. O'Neill, and which alleged that Daniel O'Neill was a common libeller, etc., the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Mr. Daniel O'Neill was then called up for sentence.

Maj. A. M. Brown explained the manner in which the article was published in the *Dispatch*. It was written in reply to an unjust and outrageous defamatory libel in the *Leader*, and which, at the same time, under the skillful treatment of his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street.

Mr. Swartzwelder said the ground of the counsel's remark was that the article was an answer and denial to an article in the *Leader*. The *Leader* defendant more than this, he gave the history of James R. O'Neill, and the publication of the article.

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